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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Plate		Page
1 2 3 4	*The deſcription of a Gentleman's houſe, with the elevation, ſection, and plans of every floor and roof*	1
5 6 7 8 9	*The deſcription of a gentleman's houſe, with the elevation and ſection, two ways, and the plans of every floor, ſection of ſlews and roof*	1, 2
10 11	*Deſigns for chimney-pieces, with the mouldings half-ſize.*	2
12 13 14 15	*The deſcription of a town-houſe, with elevations, ſections, and plan of every floor and roof*	2
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	*Deſigns for chimney-pieces*	2, 3
23	*Plan and elevation of a Gentleman's houſe*	3
24 25 26 27	*Plan, elevation, and ſections, two ways, ſhewing the bond-timbers, lintels, &c. with plans of every floor*	3
28	*Two deſigns for ſtairs*	3
29	*Two deſigns for ceilings*	3
30	*Two deſigns for doors*	3
31	*The Corinthian cap at large*	3
32 33	*Proportion of the Orders*	3, 4
34	*Deſigns for impoſt*	4
35	*Deſigns for architraves, &c.*	4
36	*Deſigns for frieze and cornices*	4
37	*Deſigns for ſtair-caſes*	4, 5
38	*Groins, angle-brackets, &c.*	5
39	*Curve-line roofs, circular ſoffits, &c.*	5, 6, 7
40	*Stair-caſe, ſhewing how to frame the newels, &c.*	7
41	*Circular and oval ſtair-caſes*	7
42	*The hand-rail and curtail-ſtep ſtretched out*	7
	Preparing foundations, and the proportion of lights to rooms	6
	The proportion of chimneys	7

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1½ inch	2	6	3	0	3	6
1¼ inch	2	2	2	7	3	0
1 inch	1	7	1	11	2	3
¾ inch	1	5	1	8	2	0
Slit deal	1	2	1	4	1	6
Feather edge	1	4	1	7	1	10

	Length of battens. 10 feet		12 feet		14 feet	
Thickneſs.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
3 inches	3	2	3	8	4	4
2½ inches	2	6	3	0	3	6
2 inches	2	0	2	4	2	9
1½ inch	1	8	2	0	2	4
1¼ inch	1	5	1	8	2	0
1 inch	1	1	1	4	1	6
¾ inch	1	0	1	2	1	4
Slit deal	0	9	0	11	1	1
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3 inch	1	9

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1 inch	1	4
1¼ inch	1	8
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2 inch	2	7
2½ inch	3	2
3 inch	3	9

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1½ inch	0	3¾	——	0	5½
1¼ inch	0	3¼	——	0	4½
1 inch	0	2½	——	0	3½
¾ inch	0	2	——	0	2¾
Slit deal	0	1¾	——	0	2¼
Feather-edge	0	1½	——	0	2¼

PIECES OF BATTENS,

At per foot run.	s.	d.	At per foot ſuperf.	s.	d.
3 inch	0	4½	——	0	8
2½ inch	0	3½	——	0	7
2 inch	0	2¾	——	0	4
1½ inch	0	2¼	——	0	3½
1¼ inch	0	2¼	——	0	3
1 inch	0	1½	——	0	2½
¾ inch	0	1¼	——	0	2
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Feather edge	0	1¼	——	0	1¾

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Small ſize	0	9
15 inches by 9	1	2
2 feet by 1 foot	1	8

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Small ſize,	0	6
——	0	9
—— ——	1	2

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5 inches	0	7
6 inches	0	8
7 inches	0	10
8 inches	1	2
9 inches	1	6

H L-hinges, per pair.	s.	d.
6 inches	1	0
7 inches	1	2
8 inches	1	4
9 inches	1	8
10 inches	2	0
11 inches	2	9
12 inches	3	9

But-hinges per pair.	s.	d.
1½ inch	0	7
1¾ inch	0	8
2 inch	0	10
2½ inch	1	0
2½ inch	1	3
2¾ inch	1	6
3 inch	0	2
3½ inch	2	1
4 inch	3	4
4½ inch	4	0
With ſcrews.		

Garnet hinges, per pair.	s.	d.
10 inch	0	10
11 inch	0	11
12 inch	1	0
13 inch	1	1
14 inch	1	2
15 inch	1	3
16 inch	1	4
17 inch	1	5
18 inch	1	6
With ſcrews and nails.		

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A

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

DESIGNS

IN

PAIN's BRITISH PALLADIO.

PLATE I.

The principal plan and elevation of a gentleman's houſe, with the principal timbers for the floors, roofs, partitions, and the ſcantlings figured for practice, in proportion to their bearings.

THE length of the girders on this floor is 23 feet; the clear between the walls 21 feet 6 inches; the ſcantlings 13 by 12 inches; the clear bearing of the binding-joiſt about 10 feet, the ſcantling 9 inches by 4½, and they muſt be framed about half an inch below the under-ſide of the girder, and the girder furred down for the lathing, otherwiſe the ceiling will crack at the girder, which will ſpoil its beauty. The ſcantling of the bridging-joiſt, 5 inches by 3, to lie about a foot apart; the ceiling-joiſt, 3 by 2½; the diſtances for framing the binding-joiſt from 4 feet to 6, or 6 feet 6 inches, as they will beſt come in. The diſtance for framing the trimmer from the chimney-breaſt 1 foot 6 inches, or not to exceed 1 foot 9 inches. Wall-hold, for girders to lie on the wall, from 9 inches to 12 inches; ditto for binding-joiſt 6 inches. It is neceſſary to turn arches over the ends of girders; for, if any ſettlement ſhould happen, that will prevent the wall from breaking.

Of the rooms on the principal plan.

A the dining-room; B the withdrawing-room; C the common ſitting-parlour; D the breakfaſt-room; E the beſt ſtair-caſe; F the back-ſtairs; G veſtibule. Fig. H the ſection of the floor for the principal rooms; *a* the girder; *b* the binding-joiſt; *c* the bridging-joiſt; *d* the ceiling-joiſt. This ſection is drawn half an inch to a foot. Divide the depth of the binding-joiſt into eight parts, and diſpoſe of them as figured to the tenons and bearings.

PLATE II.

The baſement-plan and ſection of Plate I. *with apartments laid out.*

A the kitchen; B ſervants hall; C the houſekeeper's room; S ſtore-room to ditto; E butler's pantry; F wine-cellar; G beer-cellar; H ſtair-caſe; I paſſage; K ſtair-caſe to the area; L ſection from M to N on the plan.

PLATE III.

Plan of the one-pair of ſtairs floor, and attics.

A the one-pair floor; B the attic floor. The one-pair is divided into five bed-rooms, the attic into ſix. Fig. *a* is the ſection of the floors for the one-pair and attics, drawn half an inch to a foot. The principal joiſts to this floor are about half an inch deeper than the girders, to prevent the ceiling from cracking; and they are framed at ſuch a diſtance as will admit of two or three intermediate joiſts between them, as ſhewn in the ſection. The ceiling-joiſt is framed into the principal joiſt, as in the ſection. B the intermediate joiſt; D the principal joiſt; C the ceiling joiſt; G the girders.

PLATE IV.

The plan of the roof and ſection of the floors.

Fig. A the plan of the roof; B the beams; C the binding-joiſt for the ceiling-floor; D the ceiling-joiſt; E the raiſing-plate; F the principal rafters. The length of the beams is 48 feet, which have a bearing on the party-wall, ſo that the clear bearing does not exceed 24 feet; the ſcantling of ditto 9 inches by 6½; length of principal rafters 15 feet; ſcantling, 9 inches at bottom, 7 at top, 6½ inches thick; king-poſt 1 foot 4 inches by 6½ thick; ſtruts 6½ by 4; raiſing-plate, 9 inches by 6; binding-joiſt, 6 by 4; ceiling-joiſt, 3½ by 2½; ſcantling to quarter-partitions, 4 by 3; door-poſt, 4 by 4. Fig. B ſcarfing-plates and dove-tailing at the angles; fig. C, juggling beams on the raiſing-plates; P the pole-plate for the ſmall rafters to ſtand on; R the principal rafter, &c.

PLATE V.

Principal plan and elevation of a gentleman's houſe.

A the hall; B the dining-room; C the withdrawing-room; D the common ſitting-room; E the dreſſing-room

for the maſter; F the ſmoking-room; G the muſic-room; H beſt ſtairs; I back-ſtairs; K water-cloſet; L cloſet to put the utenſils in for cleaning the houſe; M ſtair-caſe to baſement.

PLATE VI.

Baſement plan of the deſign in Plate V.

A the kitchen; B the ſcullery; C the cold larder; D the butler's pantry; E the footmen's room; F and G the houſe-keeper's apartment; H the water-cloſet; I the ale-cellar; K the wine-cellar; L ſmall-beer cellar; M the ſteward's room; N the ſervant's hall; O cloſet to ditto; P paſſage; Q ſection from A to B on the plan; R the area, S knife and ſhoe-houſe; T wood-houſe; U coal-houſe.

PLATE VII.

The one pair of ſtairs divided into nine bed-rooms.

A B water-cloſets; D the ſection from A to B on the plan; D well-hole for the back-ſtairs; E well-hole for the beſt ſtairs; F landing of ditto; G paſſage to the bed-rooms. The attic floor is divided in the ſame manner as the one-pair of ſtairs. The bridging-joiſt to lie about one foot apart in the clear between.

PLATE VIII.

Plan of the attic floors and roof.

The references for Plate VII. will anſwer for thoſe in Plate VIII. the plan of the rooms being the ſame.

PLATE IX.

The ſection of the flews, and manner of placing the timbers for the floors.

The ends of the girders, joiſts, &c. are all ſhaded, and ſuppoſed to lie one foot clear of the flews, &c. The ſections are marked with letters, as A, B, G, F, E, D, C. Theſe letters have reference to the hearths on the plan of each wall that the flews are in: the breaſt and flews D go from one-pair of ſtairs, and are built on ſtone corbles, marked 1, 2, the trimmer-joiſt lying cloſe to the ſtone, which is plain to inſpection. The timbers the ſame as in the plan.

Length and ſcantling of the timbers.

The girders about 24 feet bearing; ſcantling 13 by 12; binding-joiſt 8½ by 4½; bridging-joiſt 5 by 3; ceiling-joiſt 3½ by 2½. It will be requiſite to truſs the girders, and likewiſe to cut them cambering, half an inch in 10 feet, and ſo on in proportion; if 20 feet long, an inch cambering; if 30, an inch and a half. Fig. A is the ſection of a girder, ſhewing the manner of truſſing, with a king-piece in the middle to cut in two, and a pair of wedges to ſpring the girder. There muſt be iron plates at the end of the truſſes, to keep them tight from eating into the wood: the truſs to be of good dry oak, about 4 inches ſquare, and the king-piece to be dry oak, 12 inches by 4.

The ſcantling of the beams that the principal rafters are framed into, for the roof, in Plate VIII. is 9 feet by 6½; the length of the principal rafters 16 feet; the ſcantling, 9 at bottom, 7 at top, 6½ thick; king-poſt 1 foot 4 inches by 6½ thick; ſtruts 6½ by 4; purlines 8 by 6; wall-plates 9 by 6. The wall-plates, beams, and principal rafters, are all light: thoſe parts of the wall that timbers do not cover are ſhaded. The perpendicular height of the roof is one-third of the ſpan, or width, for ſlate; but, if covered with plain tiles, give the height of the rafters C D (which is the middle between) a third and a ſquare; for C E is ſquare pitch, and C G is one third; ſo that C D is a mean between the two extremes.

To find the length and backing of the hips and valleys, K L and K M:—For the length, K L, take the perpendicular of the rafter G H, and ſet it at right angles with the baſe line of the hip I L, as I K; then draw the line K L, which is the length of the hip, and K M is the length of the valley. To find the backing of the hip, draw the line D E at right angles with the baſe line of the hip I L; then ſet the compaſſes at A, and draw a circle to touch the hip at B; and from the point C draw the lines C E and C D, which will give the backing of the hip. A is the plan of the hip, ſhewing the wood to be cut off, as 1, 2; and O ſhews the bevel of the hip at the foot. This method will give the length and backing of any hip, ſquare, or bevel; only obſerve to draw the line E A D at right angles with the baſe line of the hip I L, and it may be drawn acroſs any part of the baſe line, ſuppoſe at F; then the neareſt touch of the hip is at L; then draw the lines A G and A H, which will be the backing of the hip, as before. Note, the ſcantling of the ſmall rafters for this roof is 5 by 3.

N. B. The outſide of this roof is equal pitch, and the rafters all of one length; but the inſide is irregular, by reaſon of the ſky-light not being in the center of the building, which may be proved by the lines drawn to repreſent the rafter on the plan of the roof.

PLATE X.

A deſign for a chimney-piece, drawn an inch and a half to a foot; the mouldings drawn half ſize.

A the profile of the pilaſter and ground to receive the baſe and ſurbaſe; B the cornice, half-ſize; C the neck-mould under the frize, half-ſize, enriched with clover leaves; D the architrave moulding, half-ſize, enriched with egg and tongue; E the neck-mould to the pilaſter, half-ſize; F baſe-mould to ditto, half-ſize; the tablet enriched with laurel, and Apollo's head.

PLATE XI.

A deſign for a chimney-piece.

The mouldings are drawn half-ſize, with a tureen in the tablet.

PLATE XII.

A deſign for a town-houſe, with a ruſtic front.

The height of the principal ſtory, and the above part, ſtone aſhler, and Ionic pilaſters and entablature. A the dining-room; B the withdrawing-room; C the hall; D the common ſitting parlour; E the breakfaſt room; F beſt ſtair-caſe; G back-ſtairs; H water-cloſet; I the ſaloon-room.

PLATE XIII.

Baſement-plan and ſection of Plate XII.

A the kitchen; B. ſteward's room; D the houſe-keeper's room; C cellars; G cold-larder; H ſtair-caſe; I and K water-cloſets; E ſervants hall; F butler's pantry.

PLATE XIV.

One-pair of ſtairs plan and ſection, from front to back.

The bow-room leaves at the one-pair of ſtairs. This floor is divided into eight bed-rooms and two cloſets, one a water-cloſet, and the other to put utenſils in for cleaning the rooms, &c.

PLATE XV.

Plan of the attic floor, and roof; the rooms divided the ſame as the one-pair of ſtairs.

The wall-plates and all the timbers are light; that part of the wall that is not covered with timber is ſhaded. The ſkylight over the back-ſtairs common pitch, the other a cone. The girders for the floors 14 by 12; the binding-joiſt 9½ by 4½; bridging-joiſt 5½ by 3; the beams, that the principal rafters frame on, 9 inches by 6½; the principal rafters 8½ at bottom, 6½ at top, and 6½ inches thick; purlines 8 by 6; ſmall rafters 5 by 3; king-poſt 16 inches

16 inches by 6½; ſtruts 6 by 4; wall-plate 12 by 6. The foregoing method for finding the length and backing of hips is general in all caſes, ſquare or bevel.

PLATE XVI.

A deſign for a chimney-piece.

The frize is enriched with feſtoons of flowers and Bacchanalians in the tablet; ¾ columns, with antique caps, and ſprigs of bay twiſting round the columns; Bacchus in the blockings over the columns.

PLATE XVII.

A deſign for a chimney-piece, with open term pilaſters, boys heads, and drops of flowers.

The frize is enriched with eagles heads and foliage: the tablet has two boys, the one preſenting a dove to the other, ſignifying love reconciled, or love united: in the blockings over the pilaſtres are two Cupids, with palms of bay round them; the mouldings half-ſize for cornices, &c.

PLATE XVIII.

A deſign for a chimney-piece, with ſide-pilaſters and antique caps.

The ſhaft of the pilaſters is enriched with a vine, Bacchus's thyrſus, and ſide blockings, with antique Roman jugs; the frize enriched with running foliage, and an oval tablet, with a group of fruit. Cornice and architrave moulding to half-ſize, with their ornaments.

PLATE XIX.

A deſign for a chimney-piece.

Richly ornamented with term-pilaſters and tablets, with Neptune, &c. and dolphins in blockings, and other ornaments, according to the preſent taſte; with the cornice and other mouldings laid down to half-ſize.

PLATE XX.

A deſign for a chimney-piece.

With truſs-terms, richly ornamented, with Apollo's head, and drops of huſks, and trophies of muſic in blockings and ſide frizes, with a ring of laurels. A rich tablet, with Apollo and the nine Muſes; and moulding laid down to half-ſize, ſhewing the ornaments in a clear and diſtinct manner.

PLATE XXI.

A deſign for a chimney-piece.

With open pilaſters, and truſs and ſide frize, with rich foliage, and pines; the tablet with Contemplative Shepherd, and moulding to half-ſize.

PLATE XXII.

A deſign for a chimney-piece.

With columns and rich feſtoons of fruit and flowers, and oval tablets, with the emblems of Peace and Plenty.

PLATE XXIII.

Plan and elevation of a gentleman's houſe, the front ruſticated the height of the principal ſtory; the upper part plain between the pilaſters.

For the proportions of the pilaſters and entablatures, ſee Plate XXXII. and XXXIII. the reſt is plain to inſpection. The rooms on the principal floor:—A the great room; B the withdrawing-room; H the hall; C the breakfaſt-room; D the common ſitting-room; E beſt ſtairs; F the back-ſtairs; G ſtairs to baſement under the portico in front. The one pair of ſtairs room in front, over the hall, to be the height of the two ſtories; the other part of the one pair of ſtairs may be divided into ſix bed-rooms, by leaving off the walls *a* and *b* at the one pair of ſtairs floor, and throwing in truſs-partitions to divide the rooms. The attic rooms to be done in the ſame manner.

Note, The center-room over the hall to have a cove one-eighth part of the height.

PLATE XXIV.

Plan and elevation of a gentleman's country-houſe, with a pavillion at each end, one for the ſteward's and houſekeeper's apartments, and the other for kitchen and ſcullery, cold larder, cook's room, &c.

A the houſekeeper's apartment; B the ſteward's room; C the ſtrong room; D office for the ſteward's clerk; R the kitchen; S the ſcullery; T the cook's room; U cold larder; E the ſtair-caſe up to the principal floor; F ſtair-caſe down to the baſement; P the paſſage.

Note, In the baſement is the ſervants hall, butler's pantry, footmen's room, cellars, &c.

Rooms on the principal floor.

A the hall; B the great dining-room; C the withdrawing-room; D the common ſitting-room; F the little dining-room; E the drawing-room; H the hunting-room; G the ſtate-room for the reception of company; K the tribune, which has a gallery round the one pair of ſtairs floor; M the beſt ſtairs; N the back-ſtairs; L the library.

Note, The height of the ſtate-room to be the height of the two ſtory. It is likewiſe deſigned for a ſcreen of columns at each end, the height of one ſtory, with a balluſtrade on the entablature, which will make a good muſic-gallery, by a way from the back-ſtairs into it; and it will likewiſe be a paſſage to the two corner rooms up one pair of ſtairs: the attic rooms will be continued over the ſtate-room: the ſtair-caſes and tribune are lighted by ſkylights. All the ſtair-caſes go up to the attic rooms, and the gallery goes round the tribune, which may be ſeen in the ſections of Plates XXV. and XXVI.

PLATE XXVII.

A plan and finiſhed ſection of a room.

PLATE XXVIII.

Two deſigns for ſtairs.

PLATE XXIX.

Two deſigns for ceilings.

PLATE XXX.

Deſigns for doors.

PLATE XXXI.

The Corinthian cap at large.

PLATE XXXII. and XXXIII.

To proportion the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian Orders, on a ſub-plinth, or on their own plinth, to any place required.

Divide the height for the Doric order into 11 parts: one of thoſe parts is equal to the diameter of the column. Give one to the ſub-plinth, and two to the entablature; that is 30 to the architrave, 45 to the frize, 45 to the cornices, and 8 to the column, including baſe and cap. The baſe at large, fig. B; the cap at large, fig. A; the entablature at large, and planceer of the cornices, fig. C, plate XXXIII. If the column be ſet on its own plinth, divide the height into 10 parts, one of which is the diameter.

To proportion the Ionic Order to any place required, on a ſub-plinth, or on its own plinth.

Divide the height into 12 parts; one is the diameter of the column. Give one to the ſub-plinth, 2 to the entablature, and 9 to the column, including baſe and cap; fig. D, the baſe at large; fig. E, the cap at large. If the column be ſet on its own plinth, divide the height into 11 parts, one of which is the diameter.

Note, All the parts are figured from a ſcale made on the diameter of the column, as the ſcales A and B in plates XXXII. and XXXIII. The parts are taken from the

ſcales,

ſcales, and given to the mouldings, in height and projection, as figured. The entablature at large, with the planceer of the cornices, fig. F, plate XXXIII.

To proportion the Corinthian Order to any place required, on a ſub-plinth.

Divide the height into 13 parts; one is the diameter of the column. Give 1 to the ſub-plinth, 2 to the entablature, and 10 to the column, including baſe and cap. If the column be ſet on its own plinth, divide the height into 12 parts, and one is the diameter. Fig. E, the Corinthian entablature, and planceer of the cornices; fig. C, and fig. D, in Plate XXXII. the baſe and cap at large to the Corinthian column; fig. F, cap for a pilaſter to ditto; fig. G, an antique Ionic cap; all the meaſures figured from the ſcale A B.

Note, The triglyphs in the Doric frize are 30 minutes in front; the diſtance from center to center is 75 minutes; and the interval between is 45 minutes, equal to the height of the frize.

The breadth of the Ionic modillion is 10 minutes; from center to center 31 minutes; the interval between 21 minutes.

The breadth of the Corinthian modillion is 11½ minutes; from center to center 35 minutes; the interval between 23½ minutes.

Two diameters 36 minutes, from center to center of columns, take 2 triglyphs; 3 diameters 45 minutes take 3 triglyphs; 5 diameters, 4 triglyphs; 6 diameters 15 minutes take 5 triglyphs; 7 diameters 30 minutes, 6 triglyphs.

In the Ionic order, 3 diameters 37 minutes, 7 modillions; 4 diameters 8 minutes, 8 modillions; 5 diameters 10 minutes take ten modillions; 6 diameters 12 minutes take 12 modillions.

In the Corinthian, 7 diameters take 12 modillions. The columns muſt be placed to receive the modillions, as above calculated, &c.

Seven diameters 35 minutes take 13 modillions; 6 diameters 25 minutes take 11 modillions; 5 diameters 50 minutes take 10 modillions, and ſo in proportion. For inſtance; ſuppoſe a frontiſpiece of the Corinthian order to a front door, the width of which is 3 feet 6 inches, and the height 7 feet 4 inches, that height is to be divided into 11 parts; one of them is the diameter of the column, and two of them muſt be given to the entablature, that is, the architrave, frize, and cornices. This front is ſuppoſed to have a light over the door, which will ſpring from the top of the cap, and the abacus of the cap to be continued over the door, by way of impoſt between the door and light. In this front the columns muſt be 7 diameters 35 minutes, from center to center, which will take 13 modillions, at 35 minutes, from center to center of the modillion.

Suppoſe a front of the Ionic order to a door of the ſame height and width; then the height, 7 feet 4 inches, is to be divided into 10 parts, one of which is the diameter of the column, and two the entablature, that is, architrave, frize, and cornices. In this front the columns muſt be 6 diameters 43 minutes, from center to center of the columns, which will take 13 modillions, at 31 minutes, from center to center of the modillions.

Suppoſe a front of the Doric order to a door of the ſame height and width; then the height, 7 feet 4 inches, will be divided into 9 parts: one will be the diameter of the column, and two of them given to the entablature, that is, architrave, frize, and cornices. In this Doric front the columns muſt be 6 diameters 15 minutes, from center to center of the columns, which will take 5 triglyphs, or modillions, at 75 minutes, from center to center of the triglyphs, all to be drawn from a ſcale made on the diameter of the column, which muſt be divided into 12 parts, and one of thoſe parts divided into 5; and theſe diſpoſed to mouldings, in height and projection, as figured in Plates XXXII. and XXXIII.

Note, Due regard muſt be had to the number of triglyphs between the central lines of the columns in the Doric order, and likewiſe the number of modillions between the central lines of the Ionic and Corinthian columns. In all probability, columns may be required at a greater or leſs diſtance than the above-mentioned; but they muſt be governed by the triglyphs and modillions, as above directed, in all intercolumniations for fronts, colonnades, arcades, porticos, &c.

PLATE XXXIV.

Four deſigns for impoſts, with their proper embelliſhments for practice; the parts all figured.

The height of the impoſt one-20th part of the height from the floor to the ſpringing of the arch. The impoſt, fig. *a*, is full-ſize to 6 feet height; and the line 1 7 is to 7 feet in height: the height of each moulding to be taken, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and ſo for all the reſt, and they will bear the ſame proportion as the given impoſt, fig. *a*. See the projection 1, 7, which bears the ſame proportion. The line 1 8 is the height to 8 feet high; 1 9, to 9 feet high; 1 10, to 10 feet high; 1 11, to 11 feet high; 1 12, to 12 feet high. The ſame lines marked on the projection anſwer the projections in proportion to the height. Suppoſe it be required to make any impoſt leſs than any of thoſe bearing the ſame proportion with the given impoſt; take the radices 12 3, and make the point of interſection as *a*, and draw the lines, *a* 3, *a* 12; then ſuppoſe the height to be 1 2; then dot lines, drawn from the point *a* to the line 12 3, to the height of each moulding on that line, then the line 1 2, cutting thoſe dot lines, gives the height of each moulding ſo much leſs, in proportion to the given impoſt; the projections done in the ſame manner as in the ſurbaſe to the baſe, fig. B, which is plain to inſpection. Theſe baſe and ſurbaſe mouldings are half-ſize; but if they ſhould be required bigger or leſſer, it is plain to inſpection by theſe equilateral ſcales 1, 2, 3. The height of the ſurbaſe, from the floor to the top of the capping, is from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 10 inches; the height of plinth to ditto, is from 4 to 5 inches.

PLATE XXXV.

Six deſigns for architraves, with all the mouldings figured for practice.

If required larger than 6 inches, ſuppoſe the architrave, fig. *a*, to be the given architrave, or any of them; draw the oblique line 1 2, and that line will be the width of the architrave, which is 4 inches; and the width of each moulding in proportion, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and ſo for all the reſt. The line 1 3 is 4 inches and a half, 1 4 is 5 inches, 1 5 is 5 inches and a half, 1 6 is 6 inches; and the mouldings taken off the ſame, as from the line 1 2, by drawing oblique lines acroſs the back-mouldings of the architraves 1, 2, 3, 4, and ſo on, will give thoſe mouldings, large in proportion to the given mouldings, more or leſs, as the oblique lines in fig. B, 5, 6, 7.

PLATE XXXVI.

Twelve deſigns for cornices for any place required, with all the parts figured for practice.

To proportion theſe cornices to any height, give them half an inch to a foot: ſuppoſe 8 feet high, 4 inches to a cornice; 10 feet, 5 inches cornice, and ſo on for all in Plate XXXVI. Plate XXXV. are four deſigns for ſingle cornices and frize, whoſe height are from 8 feet to 14, as ſhewn by the oblique lines drawn in fig. C, &c.

Note, Any of the cornices or mouldings may be taken off the book, by applying a ſlip of paper, cut ſtraight on the edge, to any of the oblique lines in fig. C, as 1-8, or 1-9, 1-10, and ſo on: mark with a pencil where the lines cut each other; then apply that to the line that repreſents the height or projection of your moulding, and mark them, and that will give them in proportion to the given moulding. Suppoſe the line 1-11 to be taken off, and applied to the line *a b*, as 12-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, *b*, that will be the height of the mouldings, and the line *c d* will be the projection; and ſo for any other, as in fig. A, &c.

PLATE XXXVII.

Fig. A, a ſtaircaſe, the center part on a ſemi-elliptis; the beginning and landing are fliers: the bearers under the ſteps may be framed into a ſtring-board fixed againſt

the wall, which I think is better than fixing them in the wall; or quarters may be fixed upright, when the wall is not carried up to the plan, and the bearers framed into them, which is often done: the bearers 3 by 4, or 3 inches ſquare; the ſtring-pieces under the fliers 4 by 5, or 4 by 6 inches, according to the bearing. For preparing and gluing up the hand-rail, a templet muſt be made to the well-hole, or opening of the hand-rail; and the riſe and tread of the ſteps being drawn on the templet, the rail may be exactly worked to its true poſition. The ſtring-board is ſometimes glued in thickneſs, and ſometimes glued upright the ſame as a column.

Fig. B is the outſide mould of the hand-rail, ſtretched out: fig. C is the inſide mould ſtretched out: fig. D ſhews the method for drawing the ramp. Suppoſe the line *a b* to be the noſing of the ſtep, or face of the newel, and the under-ſide of the hand-rail drawn to meet it at 1, and the top of the knee to be 3 feet 2 inches high from the floor or landing, which is a common height, ſet the foot of the compaſſes at 2, that is, about an inch from the face of the newel, and extend them to the top of the knee, and deſcribe the arch *c d*; then draw the line *d e* ſquare from the top of the rail, and *e* will be the center to draw the ramp. For getting out the hand-rail, ſuppoſe a plank of 3 inches thick will be ſufficient to cut the veneers, or thickneſſes, the plank to be ſquared by the rail-moulds, draw two lines acroſs the ſide of the moulds by the pitch-board, as 1 2, 1 2, on each mould; then ſquare over the edge of the plank, and apply the moulds to that ſquare line, keeping them true to the pitch you marked them by, and cut off the wood to thoſe lines: the plank will be ſquared for cutting the veneers, and, when cut, prepared and glued together, following each other, as in the block: the rail will come off nearly ſquare; for, being moulded in the block, there will be but very little to come off in ſquaring.

Fig. H is the plan of the curtail-ſtep and rail for the ſtairs. To draw the plan of the curtail-ſtep and rail, draw a circle 3 inches and ½ diameter, and in that circle inſcribe a ſquare, and within that ſquare inſcribe another ſquare which will contain 16 little ſquares, wherein the centers are marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. For drawing the curtail-ſtep and rail, ſet the foot of the compaſſes at 1, and extend to *c*; and draw the arch line *c d*; then ſet the compaſſes at 2, and extend to *d*, and draw the arch line *d e*; then ſet at 3, and extend the compaſſes to *e*, and draw the arch line *e f*; then ſet at 4, and extend to *f*, and draw the arch line *f g*; then ſet at 5, and extend to *g*, and draw the arch line *g n*; then ſet at 6, and extend to *n*, and draw the arch line *n a*; which completes the inſide of the rail: then ſet on the width of the rail *a n*; then the centers 6, 5, 4, give the outſide of the rail. The noſing of the ſtep is drawn by the ſame centers, which is plain to inſpection.

Fig. I is the raking-mould for the twiſt, which is traced from the plan of the rail, fig. H. Divide the line *n* 6 into 5 equal parts, and draw the ordinates 6 *a*, 5 *b*, *d*, *c*, *e*, *f*, *b*, *g*, *k*, *i*, *l*, *m*, and tranſfer them to the pitch-board, fig. I; and trace through the points, *a*, *b*, *c*, *e*, *g*, *k*, *m*, which will give the inſide edge of the raking-mould; then take the width of the rail on the plan *n o*, and ſet it on the baſe line of the pitch-board *n o*, and ſquare it up to *p*, which gives the width of the mould *n p* at the end. For the outſide edge, take off the ordinates 6, 1, 5, 2, *d*, 3, *f*, 4, and trace them through the points 1, 2, 3, 4, *p*, which gives the other edge of the raking-mould. To find the falling-moulds, fig. *e* and fig. *f*, divide the height of the pitch-board into 4 equal parts, and draw the line *a b* from the firſt 1 part; then take the girth round the plan of the rail from *a* to *b*, and run it from *a* on the pitch-board to *b*; then divide *c b* into 7 parts, and *c d* into 7 parts, and draw the lines from one to the other, and their interſection will give the curve of the falling-moulds. For the falling-mould, fig. *f*, take the girth off the rail on the plan from *n* to *o*, and run it from *a* to *p*, and divide as before, and draw the line, which will give the curve of the outſide mould. After the raking-mould is applied to the twiſt of the rail, mark by the top and bottom, and cut off the wood according to the pitch, then apply the falling-moulds. Fix the moulds to the ſide of the rail where the twiſt begins at *a* and *n*, and bend them round to *o* and *b*, where the twiſt ends: the other part being level, and got out of a parallel piece. Fig. *g* ſhews the ſtrait-rail mattering into a circular cap.

Note, The falling-moulds may be divided into more than 7 parts, and the raking-mould into more than 5; for the more parts the truer the curve; but theſe are ſufficient to ſhew the method.

The curtail-ſtep, falling-moulds, and raking-mould, are drawn by the ſcale *a b* 3 inches to the foot, and the rail and circular cap ditto, fig. G.

Fig. A, fig. B, and fig. C, and fig. D, are drawn by the ſcale *c d*, half an inch to a foot; the height of the hand-rail 2 feet 3 inches ſquare, from the noſing of the ſteps to the top of the hand-rail, as figured: in proportion to this, the perpendicular height from the winders will be about 3 feet 2 inches, and from the fliers 2 feet 6 inches, &c.

PLATE XXXVIII.

Of groins and angle-brackets.

Fig. A is a vault to be groined, *a* is the given rib, *b* the jack-ribs, which cut on the body-range, when ſet and boarded in, as ſhewn on the given rib *a*. There is one whole rib ſtands between the piers and two jack-ribs, which is plain to inſpection: *c* and *d* ſhew the tracing of the jack-rib. Divide half the baſe line *c* into 4 parts, and the laſt one at the pier into 2 parts, and draw thoſe parts to the diagonal line *e*; then draw them, at right angles, acroſs the baſe line *d*; then take off the ordinates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from the arch *c*, and ſet them on 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from the baſe line *d*; then tack in nails at points 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and bend a thin ſlip round, and mark as that curve directs; that will be the mould for the jack ribs. When the body-range of the rib *a* is ſet and boarded in, a mould muſt be made to get the angle or place of the jack-ribs. Divide half the arch *c* into 5 parts, and run 10 of thoſe parts from *a* to *b*, which will be the length of the whole arch ſtretched out. Then divide half the arch *d* into 5 parts, and draw them from the arch line to the baſe line, as 4, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5. Then take thoſe parts from the baſe line *d*, and ſet them from *b* to *d*, and from *c* to *d* the ſame parts; for the line *b c* is equal to the baſe line *d*: thoſe lines, drawn to meet each other, form the curve *b e f*; ſo the ſhaded part *e b* is a mould to be bent over the body range from the center 1 to the pier 2, mark it by, and it will give the angle line exactly true; then turn the mould, and mark all the angles in the ſame manner. This method will find the angles of any groin, regular or irregular: the ribs ſet a foot or 14 inches apart on temporary poſts and plates, on wedges.

Fig. B is a groin ceiling. The hips are traced from the given arch *e*, which is an ellipſis; the hips are got out and ſet, and the jack-ribs are cut and nailed between them, as repreſented in the plan, fig. B, which is plain to inſpection.

Fig. C. is an angle-bracket, at an external angle; and fig. D is an angle-bracket at an internal angle, which are traced by ordinates, the ſame as the groin: fig. *e* an angle-bracket for a plaiſter cornice, at an internal angle; fig. F an external angle, allowing one inch for lath and plaiſter; fig. *g* an angle-bracket, at an acute angle; fig. *h* an obtuſe angle.

Fig. I is an elliptical ſky-light, ſhewing the plan of the ribs and horizontal bars, as they are drawn from the ſection of the bar in the rib to the baſe line of each rib, and tranſferred to the plan, which gives the moulds for the horizontal bars, as *m m*. The ribs are all traced from the rib *a*, which ſtands on the conjugate diameter; the rib *b* ſtands on the tranſverſe diameter; the rib *c d e* ſtands on the quarter, as *c d e*. The ſection of the bars, on the ribs, ſhews how big the wood ſhould be to get the bars out; for they are circular both ways, which ſome are not aware of.

Fig. F is one quarter of the plan, ſhewing the plan of the ribs, and the wood that muſt be taken off from the concave and convex edges.

Fig. L is a pentagon, to be covered with a domical roof; the hip *b* is traced from the given rib *a*, the ſame as the angle-bracket, which is plain to inſpection. To find the backing of the hip, draw the plan of the hip at one of

the angles to the proper ſize, and that will ſhew the wood that is to come off, as 1, 2; ſet on the bottom of the hip, as 1, 2; tack in a nail at 2, and apply the bottom of the hip-mould to the nail, and top out to nothing, and mark it by, which will ſhew the wood that is to be taken off. The ſame rule will do for the caveto roof, fig. N, whoſe plan is a hexagon.

Fig. P. is an octagon plan, to be covered with an ogee roof, or cimarecta. The hips are all traced from the given ribs. The backing of this hip muſt be ſet on at top and bottom, as 1, 2, 1, 2, and nails tacked in at 2, 2, and the mould laid to the nails, and mark by, which will ſhew the wood to come off. The wood to come off in the middle will be much leſs than at top and bottom.

Fig. M. is a hexagon, to be covered with a *cima reverſa*, or bell-roof, ſo called by ſome. The backing of that hip muſt be ſet on in the middle, as 1, 2, on a line drawn parallel with the baſe line of the hip; then ſet the hip-mould againſt that nail, and hold the mould ſo that the top and bottom ends are on exactly alike; mark it by, and that will ſhew the wood to come off, which will be much leſs at bottom and top than it is in the middle.

Fig. O ſhews the method for drawing any polygon figure to a given ſide. Suppoſe *a b* to be a ſide given; make a radius of *a b*, and deſcribe the arch *a* 6 and *b* 6; then divide *a* 6 into ſix equal parts, and turn one down on the perpendicular line to 5, and that will be the center for drawing a circle touching the points *a* and *b*, that will receive the ſide *a b* five times. The center 6 will draw a circle touching the points *a b*, and will receive the ſide *a b* ſix times; and ſo on to twelve ſides, the circles to touch the points *a*, *b*, &c.

Fig. Q ſhews the method for drawing an ellipſis, or oval, as it is commonly called.—Suppoſe *f b* to be the length, or tranſverſe diameter, and 1 2 to be the height, or ſemi-conjugate diameter; make *b a* equal to 1 2; then divide *a* 1 into 3 parts, and turn one over to *c*; then make *d* 1 equal to *c* 1; with *c d* biſect *e*, and draw the lines *e c* 3, and *e d* 4; then ſet the compaſſes at *d*, and draw the arch *f* 4; then ſet at *c*, and draw *b* 3; then ſet the compaſſes at *e*, and draw the arch 4, 2, 3; which completes the ſemi-ellipſis. This method will draw an ellipſis to any given length and breadth.

PLATE XXXIX.

Fig. A is a pentagon, to be covered with a domical roof. To find the curve of the boarding, divide the girth or curve of the rib on the back into 4 parts, and drop them to the baſe line of the rib; then ſet the compaſſes in the center of the plan, and draw the dotted lines 1 . 1 . 3 . 3 . 5 . 5; then, on the other half of the cant, draw the ſtrait lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; then ſtretch out the curve line of the rib, as *c d*, and draw the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, acroſs thoſe diviſions; then take them off the plan, and ſet them at right angles with the line *c d*, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, which gives one edge; then ſet them on the other ſide, as 1, 7, 2, 8, 5, 9, and tack in nails at *d* 6, 4, 2, *e*, and at 9, 8, 7, *f*; then bend a thin ſlip to the nails, and mark as that curve directs, which will be the edge of the covering or boarding. The covering or boarding of fig. B, C, D, E, and F, are found in the ſame manner; which is very plain to inſpection, the girth of each rib being ſtretched out, and the parts ſet on as above directed.

Note, The bottom part of the ribs B C D, muſt be divided into two parts, as you ſee on the plan.

Fig. F ſhews the method for getting out the veneer, or cover of an elliptical nich on a dome. Stretch out the girth of each rib, as *a b c d e*, and proceed as directed in fig. A. The ribs *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, are traced from the given rib *a*, which is a quarter of a circle, or half the rib that ſtands on the conjugate diameter.

For gluing ſmall niches, as fig. E, get the ſtaves the full length, and ſaw them down to the ſpring to the thickneſs of the veneer, and bend them on a templet to the curve, and back them, as at *a*. Then the joints will be ſtraight, and may be glued up the ſame as a column. Suppoſe a cornice to go round at the ſpring of the nich, as at *c*, and one on the inſide, as at *d*; draw the face line of the cornices to the center of the body at *e* and *f*, and on that center draw the arch lines *a b* and *e d*, which is the top edge of the cornices, and will be ſtreight when bent round the body at the ſpring of the inch.

Fig. G is a circular flewing ſoffit in a circular wall. Continue the flewing of the jambs till they meet at *c*; then take the radius *c a*, and draw the arch lines *a b* and *c d*; then divide the arch lines of each into 8 parts, and run 4 of thoſe parts from 2 to *a*, and from 2 to *b*; then take one of the parts of the leſſer arch, and run them from 1 to *c*, and from 1 to *d*, which is the ſoffit Q ſtretched out. Set the compaſs at 1, on the inſide of the plan; extend to 7, and deſcribe the arch 7, 4; raiſe the perpendicular 11 4 to meet the arch line, and draw the flewing line 3 4; and by the ſame rule all the other flewing lines are found, as in fig. I and K, the length of theſe flewing lines gives the width of the ſoffits *t* and *ſ*, which may be proved by the plan: for, if the width of the ſoffit was to be taken on the plan in the direction of the lines dropped from the two arches, it would be too narrow, as much as is ſhewn by the two arch lines on the inſide of the plan of the ſoffit, for fig. H. The width may be taken from the lines drawn acroſs the plan, by reaſon of the jambs ſtanding ſquare to the cord line of the opening, &c.

Fig. H is a circular ſoffit in a circular wall, the jambs ſtanding ſquare to the chord-line of the opening of the door or window. Draw the chord-line of the arch 8 8, and the chord-line 9 9, juſt to touch the plan of the wall at 3; then divide the arch-line of the ſoffit into 8 parts; draw the line 8 8, and take one of thoſe 8 parts in the compaſſes, and run it from 1 to 8 each way, which is the girth of the arch ſtretched out: then draw the other line 9 9, at the ſame diſtance as 9 8 on the plan; then draw the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, to the line 9 9, and take the diſtance from the chord-line of the arch to the plan, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8: ſet from the line 8 8, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, each way, from 1 to 8, and trace through thoſe points, which will give the edge of the ſoffit; then take from the plan, fig. *b*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 10, and ſet them on the ſoffit *r*, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 10, and trace through thoſe points, which will give the other edge, and width of the ſoffit ſtretched out.

Fig. I is a circular flewing and winding ſoffit in a circular wall, internal flewing. Continue the flewing of the jambs till the lines meet each other, the ſame as in fig. *g*; then extend the compaſſes from *a* to 9, and draw the arch-line 9 9, and divide the two arches into a like number of parts, as here into 8: take one of thoſe parts, and run it from 1 to 9 each way; then take one of the parts from the leſſer arch, and run it from 3 to 1 and 3 to 2 each way, and draw the lines 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 9, 9, 10; then take the ordinates from the baſe-line of the great arch to the plan, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and ſet them from the arch-line 1 9 on the ordinates 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 9, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, each way, and trace through thoſe points, which will be the edge of the ſoffit. For the width of the ſoffit, take the ordinates from the plan, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, and ſet them on the ordinates in the ſoffit S, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, which gives the other edge of the ſoffit ſtretched out.

Fig. K is a circular flewing and winding ſoffit in a ſtrait wall. Continue the flewing of the jambs till they meet at *a*; then with the radius *a*, 8, draw the arch-line 8, 8; divide the greater arch of the ſoffit into 8 parts; take off one of thoſe parts, and run it each way on the arch-line 8, 8, from 1 to 8; then take one of the parts from the leſſer arch, and run it from 1 to 9, each way, on the arch-line 9, 9; then draw the ordinates 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 9; then draw a line, as 8, 2, at right angles with the face of the wall, and divide the thickneſs of the wall, fig. K, into 4 equal parts; draw them acroſs the flewing-line *a*, 8, to the right 8, 2; take the ordinates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from the flewing-line of the jambs *a*, 8, to the right line, and ſet them from the arch-line 8, 8, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; trace through thoſe points, and it will give the edge of the ſoffit: then take the ordinates acroſs the plan, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and tranſfer them on the ſoffit, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; trace through thoſe points, and it will give the other edge of the ſoffit T, ſtretched out.

Note, The edge of the ſoffit may be found another way, by drawing a ſemi-circle equal to the ſemi-diameter of the ellipſis, and draw the ordinates up to the circle: then the ſpaces between the two arches are equal to thoſe on the plan; for 4, 1, between the arches, is equal to 2, 1, on the plan; and 3, 2, is equal to 3, 4, and 2, 3, is equal to 5, 6, on the plan, &c.

Fig. L is a parallel ſhewing and circular ſoffit in a ſtrait wall; *p*, the ſoffit ſtretched out. For this a center muſt be made, to get the ſoffit; and a thin veneer bent round and marked by, which will give the edge of the ſoffit, &c.

Fig. M ſhews the method for finding the pitch of a pediment to fronts. Suppoſe the chord-line 1, 3, to be the width of any pediment from out to out of the cornice; then ſet the compaſſes at 0 in the center, and draw the ſemi-circle 1, 2, 3; then ſet the compaſſes at 2, and extend to 1, and draw the arch-line 1, 4, 3; then draw the chord-lines 1, 4, 3, which is the pitch of the pediment. If it be a circular pediment, the arch-line 1, 4, 3, is the top, or pitch, &c.

Fig. N ſhews the method for finding the center of any ſegment-arch. Suppoſe the points *a*, *b*, *c*, to be put down promiſcuouſly; ſet one foot of the compaſſes at *a*, and draw the arch-line 3; then ſet at *b*, and draw the arch-line 4; then ſet one foot of the compaſſes at *c*, and draw the arch 1; then ſet at *b*, and draw the arch 2; then draw lines through the biſection of thoſe arches, or ox-eyes, till they meet at *d*, which will be the center that will touch the 3 points; and ſo for any other.

DIRECTIONS for preparing FOUNDATIONS.

THE foundation is the baſis of buildings, and is that part under ground which ſuſtains the whole building; and therefore, of all the errors that can be committed in a building, thoſe made in the foundation are the moſt pernicious, becauſe they at once occaſion the ruin of the whole ſtructure: nor can they be rectified without the utmoſt difficulty, for which reaſon the architect or workman ſhould apply his utmoſt diligence in this point; for though in ſome places there are natural foundations, yet in others art is required. Natural foundations are, when we build on a chalky ſoil, or rather hard rocks, of which there are many kinds, ſome harder than others; and theſe, without digging, or any other aſſiſtance from art, are of themſelves very ſtrong and ſufficient foundations, capable of ſuſtaining any erection either on land or in water. But, when nature does not furniſh foundations, art muſt be uſed, becauſe the places to build on are either ſolid ground, gravel, ſand, or a moiſt or marſhy ſoil. Where it is ſolid, the foundation need be no deeper than the quality of the building and the ſolidity of the ground ſhall require, or as the architect or workman ſhall think proper, and need not exceed one ſixth part of the whole height of the building, if there be no cellars under ground; but if there be cellars, or a baſement-ſtory, it muſt be ſomething deeper.

Foundations ought to be twice as thick as the wall built on them: and regard, in this, ſhould be had to the quality of the ground, and the largeneſs of the building, making them large in ſoft ſoils, and very ſolid, where they are to ſuſtain a conſiderable weight. When the ground is ſoft, and ſinks very much, as in bogs, then it muſt be piled, and the piles placed about 15 or 18 inches apart, and driven till they come to a ſolid bottom; then make the heads level, and lay ſleepers on them, and work in brick-work between the ſleepers even with the tops; then plank over with ſtrong 4-inch plank. The foundations muſt be made ſloping, that is diminiſhed in proportion as they riſe, but in ſuch a manner as there may be juſt as much left on one ſide as on the other, that the middle of the wall above may fall directly upon the middle of the wall below; which alſo muſt be obſerved in the ſetting of the walls above ground, becauſe buildings, by this method, are made much ſtronger than if the diminutions were done any other way. It muſt be obſerved, that walls diminiſh in proportion as they riſe, therefore thoſe that appear above ground muſt be but half as thick as the walls in the foundation; thoſe of the ſecond ſtory, half a brick thinner than thoſe of the firſt ſtory; and in this manner to the top of the building; but with diſcretion, that the upper part be not too thin. The middle of the upper walls ought to fall directly upon the middle of the lower, which will give the wall a pyramidal form. But when you like to make the ſuperfices, or face of the upper wall, to fall directly on the face of the lower, it muſt be ſet off on the inſide of the building; for the bond-timbers, floors, partitions, &c. will keep them from giving way. But when the ſet-off is half on the outſide and the other half within, it may be covered with a faſcia, which, going round all the building, will be an ornament to the whole: and, becauſe the angles partake of the two ſides, in order to keep them upright and united, they ought to be made very ſtrong and ſolid; the windows, and other openings, as far diſtant from the angles as poſſible, or at leaſt ſo much ſpace left between the aperture and the angles as the width of the opening. It is a general rule, in buildings, to diminiſh the ſtories in their height about one-ſixth part, that is, the one-pair of ſtairs ſtory to be one-ſixth part leſs in height than the principal ſtory, and the Attic ſtory to be one-ſixth part leſs than the one-pair of ſtairs ſtory; that is, if the principal ſtory be 16 feet, the one-pair of ſtairs will be 13 feet 4 inches; or, ſuppoſe the principal ſtory to be 14 feet, the one-pair of ſtairs will be 11 feet 8 inches. The baſement-ſtory and Attic may be a ſixth part leſs than the one-pair of ſtairs; and in that proportion, according to the above height, they will be from 9 feet to 11 feet, the baſement and Attic. The height of windows muſt diminiſh in the ſame proportion; that is, the windows in the principal ſtory to be two diameters one-ſixth, and the windows in the one-pair of ſtairs rooms to be two diameters, and thoſe in the Attic to a ſixth part leſs than two diameters; and ſometimes the Attic windows are ſquare, that is, the height equal to the breadth.

The proportion of windows for light to the rooms.

Multiply the length of the room by the breadth, and multiply the height by the product of the length and breadth, and out of that product extract the ſquare root, which is the light required.

For example, ſuppoſe a room to be 40 foot by 30, the height 16 feet, the ſquare root will be 138 feet 4 inches, which may be divided into 4 windows, and each window will contain 36 feet ſuperficial. The height of each window will be 9 feet, and the width 4 feet.

Suppoſe a room to be 36 by 24, and 15 feet in height, the ſquare root will be 113 feet, which divided into 4 parts, or windows, each window will contain 28 feet 3 inches. The height of the window will be 8 feet 6 inches, the width 3 feet 4 inches; and ſo for any other, by the ſame proportion.

PLATE XL.

Of Stairs; ſhewing how to fix the carriages, rails, &c. to any pitch.

For the height of the hand-rail to a 10 inch ſtep and 6 inch riſe, 2 feet 5 inches, or 2 feet 5 inches and a half, from the noſe of the ſtep to the top of the hand-rail, perpendicular. If 6½ riſe, 2 feet 4 ⅞ inches; if 7 inch riſe, 2 feet 4 to top of the hand-rail; if 10 inch and a half ſtep at 6 inch riſe, the height of the rail 2 feet 6 inches, or 2 feet 6⅛ inches; if 6½ riſe, 2 feet 5⅛ inches; if 7 inch riſe, 2 feet 5 inches; if 11 inch ſtep and 6 inch riſe the height of the rail 2 feet 7⅛ inches; if 6½ riſe, 2 feet 7 inches; if 7 inch riſe, 2 feet 6½ to top of the rail. A 12 inch ſtep and 6 inch riſe, 2 feet 8 inches height; if 6½ riſe, 2 feet 7⅛ height; if 7 inch riſe, 2 feet 7 inches height, from the noſe of the ſtep to the top of the hand-rail.

Note, The length of the knees to be 6 inches, and the angle of the knee to be eaſed off with an eaſy ſweep.

PLATE XLI.

Fig. A is a plan and elevation of circular ſtairs in wood, to be ſupported with bearers let into the wall, in the ſame manner as that of fig. A in Plate XXXVII.

Fig. B is a plan and elevation of an elliptical ſtair-caſe to be done with ſtone; and, for preparing and gluing the hand-rails, a cylinder muſt be made to the open of the well-

well-hole and the rife and tread of the fteps, fet on the cylinder, that will give the rail its proper pitch. The rail to be glued in thickneſs on the cylinder, and it will come off ready ſquared, with a little clearing off. If the veneers for the hand-rail be cut out of one block, two moulds will do, one for the outſide, and one inſide. The block to be 4½ inches or 5 inches thick; but, if a block cannot be had thick enough, and it be got out of two, then there muſt be three moulds, two for the outſides, and one for the middle.

Fig. C is a ſtair-caſe, with a continued hand-rail; the rail to be ſet 1 inch or 1½ inch high, at the landing, as figured, ſo the pitch of the hand-rail will be ſomething ſharper than the ſteps. The rail will have a regular aſcent from the firſt ſtep to the landing, which will give the rail a good height at the landing.

Note, The dot-lines, on the ſide of the ſtring-piece *a*, ſhew the bearing-bracket under the ſteps, which muſt have a ſolid bearing on each other; *e* the plan of ſtring-pieces, *c* the bridging joiſt on the landing, B the apron-piece for the ſtrings to pitch to and carry the landing, *d* the ceiling-joiſt, and *a b* the plan of the hand-rail.

PLATE XLII.

A ſingle flight of ſtairs, with the curtail ſtep and hand-rail ſtretched out.

To get the length of the newel and banniſters under the twiſt from *a* to *b*; A the pieces cut by the pitch board for the twiſt part of the rail before glued together. From *a* to *b* the other part of the ſcrole is a parallel piece; from *c* to *b* four deſigns for brackets, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Note, The falling-moulds go off at one fourth of the pitch for ſmall ſcroles; but, if the curtail be very large, the falling-mould may go from the bed of the pitch-board.

The proportion of chimnies for rooms, from a room of 9 feet ſquare to a room of 40 feet ſquare.

For every foot that the rooms increaſe on the plan, add 1 inch and a half to the width of the chimney, and half an inch to the height; and for the depth of the chimney, from the face to the back, add the width and height together, and take one fourth part for the depth. For the ſize of the funnel to clear the ſmoke, take three fourths of the depth from the face to the back, for the ſide of the ſquare of the funnel.

As theſe meaſures are calculated for ſquare rooms, it will be proper to ſhew how they may be applied to rooms that are longer than broad. The rule is, add the length and breadth together, and take the half of that ſum for the ſquare of the room. Suppoſe a room to be 24 by 20 feet, theſe ſums added together make 44; the half is 22 feet, the ſquare of the room. Then a chimney for a room 22 feet ſquare, will do for a room 24 by 20, and ſo for any other.

Suppoſe a room ſo large that two chimnies ſhould be more convenient than one, it will then be proper to divide the length of the room in two parts; and then, by the whole width and half the length, you may find a mean proportion.

For example, ſuppoſe a room to be 60 feet long, and 40 feet wide; half the length, 30 feet, being added to 40 feet, the width, the ſum is 70 feet; the half is 35 feet. So that two chimnies, of the proportion for a 35 feet ſquare room, will be ſufficient for a room 60 feet by 40 feet, and ſo for any other, by the ſame rule.

ESTIMATE OF PRICES,

FOR

MATERIALS AND LABOUR,

AND

LABOUR ONLY,

ADAPTED TO THE

DESIGNS

IN

PAIN's BRITISH PALLADIO.

OF BRICKLAYERS WORK.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Digging foundations, ceſs-pools, wells, &c. according to the quality of the ground, excluſive of carting away, from 6*d.* per yard to	0	1	6
New brick-work, laid dry in ceſs-pools, wells, &c. with good hard burnt bricks, at per rod	7	0	0
New brick-work in party-walls, &c. all place bricks, at per rod	7	10	0
Labour only	1	8	0
Ditto, 3-fourths place bricks, and 1-fourth grey ſtocks, per rod	8	0	0
Ditto, 3-fourths grey ſtocks	8	15	0
Ditto, all grey ſtocks	9	10	0
Ditto, half grey ſtocks	8	10	0
New fronts, faced with the beſt malm ſtocks, inſide grey ſtocks, at per rod	12	0	0
Labour only, 1*l.* 10*s.* to	1	12	0
Labour and mortar, from 3*l.* to	3	10	0
Note, The ſame ſort of walling circular is worth 5*s.* per rod more than the ſtraight.			
Grates or kitchen ranges faced with grey ſtocks are worth, per foot reduced	0	0	10

Ovens and coppers are generally meaſured as ſolid, only deducting the aſh-holes. This kind of work is often taken in cube feet; and to reduce theſe cube feet to the ſtandard of one brick and a half, multiply the number of cube feet found by 8, and divide that product by 9, the quotient will be the feet reduced to the ſtandard of one brick and a half thick.

Outſide ſplays, per foot run	0	0	3
Inſide ditto	0	0	2
Red return ſplays, rubbed and gauged, at per foot run	0	0	4½
Ditto, rubbed and gauged up the quoins	0	0	4
Groins done with grey or red ſtocks, at per foot ſuperficial 9*d.* or per rod	10	4	0
Gauge brick-work ſet in mortar, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Labour only	0	0	9
Rubbed and gauged arches, ſtraight or circular, ſet in putty, at per foot ſuperficial, from 1*s.* 8*d.* to	0	1	10
Labour only, from 10*d.* to	0	0	11
Semi-circular or ſemi-elliptical arches, rubbed, gauged, and ſet in putty, from 1*s.* 10*d.* to	0	2	2
Labour only, from 1*s.* to	0	1	2
Brick coping and plain tile creaſing, with two courſe plain tiles under brick on edge, at per foot run, 2½*d.* to	0	0	3½
Brick nogging, done with place bricks laid flat, at per yard	0	1	10
Ditto, laid edge-ways	0	1	6
Ditto, with grey ſtocks, flat	0	2	0
Ditto, on edge	0	1	8
The quartering to be meaſured, in labour only, per yard, 3*d.* to	0	0	4
Brick paving, laid in mortar flat, with grey ſtocks, at per yard, 2*s.* to	0	2	2
Ditto, on edge, from 2*s.* 7*d.* to	0	2	9
Ditto, laid flat in ſand, 1*s.* 4*d.* to	0	1	8
Ditto, on edge in ſand, 1*s.* 10*d.* to	0	2	0
Paving with paving bricks, flat, in mortar, at per yard	0	2	5
Ditto, on edge	0	4	10
Brick-paving, laid flat, mortar and labour, at per yard	0	0	9
Ditto, on edge, mortar and labour	0	1	0
Labour only, from 4*d.* to	0	0	5
New foot-tiles, paving in mortar, from 5½*d.* per foot ſuperficial, to	0	0	6½
New 10-inch tile paving, laid in mortar, 4*d.* per foot, to	0	0	5
Note, Preparing and levelling the ground to be charged by the day.			
Foot-tiles made for paving ovens, &c. muſt be charged at per tile	0	1	0
And, if the tops be rubbed ſmooth and gauged, there muſt be allowed per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
To pointing down fronts, tuck and pat, new work, ſuperficial, from 4*d.* per foot to	0	0	5
New plain tiling-lath, with ſingle lath hart, per ſquare	1	10	0
Ditto, with double hart-lath	1	12	0
Labour only, from 4*s.* per ſquare to	0	5	0

Note,

	l.	s.	d.
Note, One ſquare of plain tiling will take 690 tiles at 7-inch gauge; 7-inch and a half gauge will take 640 tiles to one ſquare.			
To a ſquare of plain tiling ſhould be allowed one peck of tile-pins, 2 buſhels of lime, 5 buſhels of ſand, 1 bundle of laths, and 600 nails.			
Slating, per ſquare, with Weſtmoreland green ſlate, on boards, from 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per ſquare to — — —	2	15	0
One ton of ſlate will lay 2 ſquares. Labour only, per ſquare, 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to — —	0	8	0
New pantiling, laid dry, with hips and ridges, laid in mortar, at per ſquare, including lath — — —	1	3	0
New pantiling, bedded and pointed with lime and hair, at per ſquare — —	1	5	0
Ditto, inſide and out — —	1	8	0
Inſide only — — —	1	7	0
Pointing pantiling outſide only, at per ſquare	0	8	0
Ditto, inſide only, at per ſquare — —	0	5	0
Dutch glazed pantiling, at per ſquare —	1	18	0
Labour only, to pantiling, from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per ſquare to — — —	0	2	6
Note, One ſquare of pantiling will take 170 tiles.			

The Number of paving Bricks and Tiles to complete one Square Yard of Pavement.

36 Six-inch tiles.
20¼ Eight-inch tiles.
16 Nine-inch tiles,
13 Ten-inch tiles.
9 Foot tiles.
32 Statute bricks, laid flat.
48 Ditto, laid edge-ways.
90 Dutch clinkers.
Note, The carriage of materials to be added.

The cuſtomary allowance to one rod of brick-work is 4500 bricks, 32 buſhels of lime, and 2 loads and a half of ſand.

OF CARPENTERS WORK.

	l.	s.	d.
Framing naked flooring with girders, binding-joiſts, bridging and ceiling-joiſts, as fig. *H*, plate 1, labour and all materials, at per foot cube — —	0	2	6
Labour only, from 4½ *d.* per foot cube to —	0	0	5
The timbers in fig. *H* are drawn half an inch to a foot.			
The floors on the one-pair of ſtairs and attics to bear the ſame price.			
Plate 4, The roof and ceiling floor for the deſign in plate 1, labour and all materials, at per foot cube — —	0	2	8
Labour only, from 5 *d.* per foot cube to —	0	0	6
All to be raiſed complete on the walls. If the timbers in the above work be planed, for them muſt be allowed 2 *d.* per foot cube for planing. All large ſtrong truſs partitions to bear the ſame price as above, as in the ſection, plate 7.			
Truſſing girders, with oak truſſes 4 inches ſquare, at per foot run — —	0	1	4
Labour only, at per foot run — —	0	0	6
If the truſſes are 5 inches by 4, at per foot run — —	0	1	6
Labour only, at per foot run — —	0	0	7½
If the timbers of the above work are taken as they are found, without labour, at per foot cube, 2 *s.* to — —	0	2	2
Then the labour to be taken by the ſquare, as labour and nails, from 12 *s.* per ſquare to — — —	0	16	0
If framed with fir timber — —	0	12	0
If framed with oak, from 14 *s.* per ſquare to	0	18	0
Raiſed complete on the walls, oak timber and labour, at per foot cube 4 *s.* to —	0	5	0
For common flooring, roofing, &c. where the timbers are ſmall, and but little framing, then take the timbers as you find them, at per foot cube, without labour, from 2 *s.* to — —	0	2	2
And labour and nails, by the ſquare, according as the work is done, from 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to	0	9	0
Common quarter partitions to be taken in the ſame manner, at per foot cube 2 *s.* or	0	2	2
Labour and nails from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per ſquare to	0	7	0
Cove bracketing, at per foot ſuperficial, from 6 *d.* to — —	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, 2½ *d.* to — —	0	0	3
Groin ceilings, at per foot ſuperf. from 8 *d.* to	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, from 3½ *d.* to —	0	0	4
Common centering, per ſquare, for vaults, from 16 *s* to — — —	0	18	0
Labour to ditto, from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to —	0	5	6
Groin centers, from 24 *s.* per ſquare to —	1	6	0
Labour, from 6 *s.* to — —	0	7	6
The gathering, or angles of the groin, at 2 *d.* per foot run, labour, centering for doors, windows, &c. not exceeding 5 inches wide, at per foot run — —	0	0	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run —	0	0	1½
Centering to ſemi-circular or ſemi-elliptical arches, at per foot run, from 6 *d.* to —	0	0	8
Labour only, 2½ *d.* to — —	0	0	3
If above 6 inches wide, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, 4 *d.* to — —	0	0	5
Note, The above centers to be made fair and ſmooth for gauge work, &c.			
Rough centering to be made for trimmers, landings, &c. at per foot ſuperficial —	0	0	3
Breſſomer and ſtory poſt, planed and framed, with braces, at per foot cube —	0	2	8
Labour, at per foot cube — —	0	0	6

Domical Roofs.

	l.	s.	d.
Suppoſe the ribs to be cut out of inch and ½ deal, and the diameter of the plan to be 5 feet, and to riſe 2 feet 8 inches, the ribs to be taken ſuperficial at per foot, from 10 *d.* to	0	1	8
Labour only, from 4 *d.* to — —	0	0	5
Ditto, with 2-inch deal 6 or 8 feet diameter, at per foot ſuperficial, from 1 *s.* to —	0	1	2
Ditto, planed and framed, from 1 *s.* to —	0	1	6
Labour only, from 5 *d.* to — —	0	0	6
Ditto, with 2-inch and ½ deal, domical roof, at per foot, planed and framed, from 1 *s.* 4 *d.* to	0	1	8
Labour, from 6 *d.* to — —	0	0	7
Ditto, with 3-inch deal, rough, at per foot ſuperficial — —	0	1	0
Ditto, planed and framed — —	0	1	10
Labour, from 7 *d.* to — —	0	0	8
Sky-lights, on an oval plan, to be ſtuck on the inſide with an ovolo, and rabbeted on the outſide for ſtraight glaſs, at per foot ſuperficial, from 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to — —	0	5	6
Labour only, from 2 *s.* to — —	0	2	6
Ditto, made with 3 inch wainſcot —	0	6	0
Labour only, at per foot ſuperficial —	0	3	0
Bond timber and lintels, at per foot cube, in fir, 1 *s.* 10 *d.* to — —	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, cutting off and laying at per foot run — —	0	0	0½
If oak bond and lintels, at per foot cube, from 3 *s.* to — — —	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, per foot run — —	0	0	0½
Furings to naked flooring, roofing, &c. at per foot ſquare, with ¾ deal —	0	5	6
Labour only — — —	0	2	6
Ditto, with inch deal — — —	0	7	0
Labour only — — —	0	3	0
Note, This kind of work, as furing floors, roofs, &c. is various, ſome wanting more ſtuff and labour than others; ſo that the beſt way is to value it according to ſtuff, time, and nails, expended.			
Battening to walls, with ¾ deal, labour and nails included, battens about 2 inches wide, and a foot apart, at per ſquare —	0	9	0

Labour

	l.	s.	d.
Labour only, to getting out plugs and fixing, at per ſquare		0	3 0
Battening with inch deals, at per ſquare		0	10 0
Labour only		0	3 6
Ditto, with inch and ¼ deal, at per ſquare		0	12 0
Labour, from 3s. 6d. to		0	4 0
Ditto, with inch and ½ deal battens, at per ſquare		0	13 0
Labour only, from 3s. 9d. to		0	4 6
Ditto, 2-inch deal battening, at per ſquare		0	15 0
Labour only, 4s. 9d. to		0	5 6
If battening circular walls, per ſquare		0	7 0
All hold-faſts and wall-hooks to be paid for extraordinary.			
Bracketing to common plaiſter cornices, at per foot ſuperficial		0	0 6
Labour, 2½ d. to		0	0 3
Ditto, circular, at per foot ſuperficial		0	0 9
Labour to ditto, 4d. to		0	0 4½
Bracketing to modillion or dental cornices, at per foot ſuperficial		0	0 7
Labour only, 3½ d. to		0	0 4
Ditto, circular, at per foot		0	0 10
Labour only, 4d. to		0	0 6
Cove cornices bracketed, per foot		0	0 8
Labour to ditto, 4d. to		0	0 5
Guttering inch-deals and bearers, at per foot ſuperficial		0	0 8
Ditto, whole deal gutters and bearers		0	0 9
Labour to ditto		0	0 2½
Ditto planed on the under ſide		0	0 10
Labour to ditto		0	0 3
Whole deal water-trunks, grooved and tongued, 5 inches ſquare, put together with white lead, and fixed, at per foot run		0	1 3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run		0	0 5
Ditto, 6-inch water-trunk, grooved and tongued, at per foot run		0	1 4
Labour only, at per foot run		0	0 6
Whole deal fillet gutters, pitched and fixed, at per foot ſuperficial		0	0 8
Labour to ditto		0	0 3½
Weather-boarding, with yellow deal, rough, per ſquare		1	1 0
Ditto, planed, at per ſquare		1	5 0
Labour to rough boarding		0	2 2
Ditto, to planed		0	4 6
Weather-boarding with battens, planed, at per ſquare		1	10 0
Labour to ditto		0	5 6
Rough ¼ deal-boarding, under-ſlating, at per ſquare		1	1 0
Labour to ditto		0	2 0

The Number of Boards to complete a Square of Boarding.

15 Ten-feet boards, at 8-inch gauge.
12½ Twelve-feet.
16 2-3ds of 12-feet battens, to a ſquare, at 6-inch gauge.
24 Ten-feet ditto, at 5-inch gauge.

Rough inch-deal, ſound boarding, at per ſquare	1	7	0
Labour	0	3	6
Slit-deal cover-board and bearers, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Ditto, for capping to backs and elbows, rounded and mitred, at per foot run	0	0	3
¾ torus plinth, and walls plugged, at per foot ſuperficial, 7 inches wide	0	0	5½
Ditto, ſcribed to ſteps	0	0	7
Inch-deal, torus plinth, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Scribed to ſteps, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Whole deal torus plinth, per foot	0	0	7
Inch-deal framed, and beaded boxings for ſhutters, at per foot	0	0	8
Grounds under mouldings, about 2 inches and ½ wide, at per foot run	0	0	2
Whole deal grounds under architrave, mouldings, &c. at per foot ſuperficial, planed and framed	0	0	7½
Whole deal boxings to ſhutters, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Rough inch-deal floors, edges ſhot, at per ſquare 1l. 5s. to	1	8	0
Labour only, 4s. to	0	4	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued	1	11	0
Labour only	0	6	0
Inch wide deal folded floors, planed and laid, at per ſquare	1	10	0
Labour only, 4s. 6d. to	0	5	0
Inch yellow deal floors, ploughed and tongued, at per ſquare	1	19	0
Common ſtraight-joint nailed floor, at per ſquare	2	2	0
Labour to ditto	0	6	6
Ditto, with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, one edge nailed in ſight, at per ſquare, 2l. 5s. to	2	10	0
Labour, 7s. 6d. to	0	8	0
Yellow whole-deal folding floors, at per ſquare	2	6	0
Ditto common ſtraight joint with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, one edge nailed in ſight	2	13	0
Labour to ditto, 8s. to	0	9	0
Ditto, ſecond beſt, at per ſquare	3	5	0
Labour to ditto	0	10	0
Ditto, dowelled	3	18	0
Labour to ditto, 15s. to	0	16	0
Ditto, beſt clean deal dowelled, at per ſquare	5	10	0
Labour to ditto	1	1	0
Inch and ¼ ſtraight joint batten floors, per ſquare	2	14	0
Ditto, heading-joint ploughed and tongued, and one edge nailed	2	18	0
Labour, from 8s. to	0	10	0
Ditto, dowelled, per ſquare	3	16	0
Labour, from 12s. to	0	14	0
Ditto, ſecond beſt (matched)	4	4	0
Ditto, the beſt clean battens, well matched	6	0	0
Labour	1	5	0
Inch and ¼ right wainſcot dowelled floors, at per ſquare	8	10	0
Ditto, the beſt wainſcot, well matched	9	0	0
Labour to ditto	1	5	0

Of Columns and Pilaſters.

Whole deal diminiſhed pilaſters, at per foot ſuperficial, 1s. to	0	1	2
Ditto, diminiſhed columns, from 1s. per foot ſuperficial to	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, at per foot	0	0	10
Tooth dental, per foot run	0	0	7
Fret dental, per foot run	0	0	8
Doric entablature, at per foot ſuperficial, from 1s. 10d. to	0	2	0
Labour only, from 10d. to	0	1	0
Triglyphs, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	1
Blocks and mutules, capped with ogee, each	0	0	4
Ditto, raking	0	0	6
Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, at per foot	0	2	0
Labour only	0	1	0
Inch and ½ deal fluted pilaſters, per foot ſuperf.	0	1	3
2-inch and ½ fluted columns, at per foot ſuperficial, 1s. 9d. to	0	1	10
Labour, to fluting columns and pilaſters, at per foot run	0	0	2

Of Doors.

Two-inch 6 pannel deal doors, ſtuck both ſides with 4-inch margin, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2
Ditto, ovolo flat and bead flush back, per foot	0	1	3
Labour from 5d. to	0	0	6
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead on both ſides, and aſtragal on the pannels, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	8
Ditto, raiſed pannel in front, ovolo flat back	0	1	6
Two-inch and ½ deal doors, with double margins in the middle, and a bead ſtuck on ditto, 6-inch margins ſtuck with ogee and bead aſtragal on the pannels, at per foot — Eight pannels in the door.	0	2	4

Labour

	l.	s.	d.
Labour to the foregoing, at per foot superficial	0	0	9
Two inch four-pannel doors, ovolo flat and bead flush back, at per foot	0	1	0
Labour to ditto	0	0	4½
Inch and ½ 4-pannel, per foot	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	3½
Slit deal rough edged doors, at per foot	0	0	3½
Labour to ditto	0	0	1½
Ditto, planed on two sides	0	0	5
Labour to ditto	0	0	2½
Three-quarter rough deal doors, ledged, per foot superficial	0	0	4½
Labour to ditto	0	0	2½
Ditto, planed and ledged, per foot	0	0	6
Labour to ditto	0	0	2¾
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, at per foot	0	0	7
Labour	0	0	3½
Inch deal rough doors, ledged	0	0	5½
Labour to ditto	0	0	2½
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed and tongued, per foot	0	0	8
Labour to ditto	0	0	3½
Whole deal rough ledged doors, at per foot	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed and tongued, ledged, &c. at per foot	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4
Inch and ½ rough ledge doors, at per foot superficial	0	0	7½
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed, tongued and ledged, at per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto	0	0	4½
Inch and ½ 4-pannel square doors, at per foot superficial	0	0	8½
Labour to ditto	0	0	3½
Ditto, ovolo sash-door, two pannels ovolo, flat and square back, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto	0	0	4
Inch and ½ 6-pannel doors, ogee and bead sq. back	0	1	0
Labour to ditto	0	0	4½
Two inch 4-pannel door, ovolo flat, per foot superficial	0	1	1
Labour to ditto	0	0	4½

Wainscot Doors.

Two inch and ½ 6-pannel doors, stuck on both sides, at per foot superficial	0	5	0
Labour only, per foot	0	1	6
Ditto, stuck with quirk ogee and bead on both sides	0	2	1

Mahogany Doors.

Two inch and ½ 6 pannel doors, ovolo flat, stuck on both sides, solid mahogany, per foot superficial	0	12	0
Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead, per foot	0	12	6
Labour to ditto, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to	0	5	0
If aftragals on the pannels	0	0	0
Two inch solid mahogany doors, stuck on both sides, with six pannels, and bead on the pannels, at per foot superficial	0	10	6
Labour, from 3*s.* per foot to	0	4	0
Doors veneered with mahogany must be valued according to the goodness of the stuff and workmanship.			
Two-inch and ½ gates, deal, bead flush front and square back, in 18 pannels, at per foot superficial	0	2	0
Labour to ditto	0	0	9
Ditto, bead flush on both sides	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	10
Rustic work, with 2-inch and ½ deal, superficial, per foot 1*s.* 8*d.* to	0	1	10
Labour only, per foot, 1*s.* to	0	1	2
Whole deal 2-pannel shutters, square, in two heights, per foot superficial	0	0	11
Ditto, in one height	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, 4½*d.* to	0	0	5
Ditto, two pannels in one height, ovolo flat and square back	0	1	0
Ditto, four pannels in one height, ovolo flat and flush back, at per foot superficial	0	1	3½
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead flush back	0	1	5
Labour to ditto, from 6*d.* to	0	0	7
Inch and ½ square deal shutters in one height, at per foot superficial	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, 5*d.* to	0	0	6
Inch and ½ two-pannel shutters, ovolo flat and square back, in one height, at per foot	0	1	2
Ditto, flat and bead flush back	0	1	4
Labour only	0	0	7
Ditto in four pannels, per foot	0	1	6
Labour only	0	0	8
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, pannels raised, and flush back, per foot	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, from 8*d.* to	0	0	10
Note, All shutters that are under one foot in width, are worth more per foot, labour only, than those that are from one foot to one foot 6 inches, &c. from two pannels in a shutter to five.			
If small aftragals be laid on pannels of doors, shutters, mitred, glued, and needle-points included, at per foot run	0	0	2½
Labour, to getting out ditto, per foot run	0	0	0½
Inch-deal dado, keyed, per foot	0	0	8
Raking up stairs	0	0	10
Whole-deal ditto, at per foot	0	0	9
Ditto, raking to stairs	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, from 3*d.* to	0	0	3½
Whole deal, framed in backs, elbows, soffits, &c. ovolo flat, at per foot	0	0	9
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, 3½*d.* to	0	0	4

Back-Linings to Windows, &c.

Inch-deal back-linings, framed, bead butt, at per foot superficial	0	0	6½
Ditto, 3 pannels in height	0	0	7
Labour, from 2*d.* to	0	0	2½
Inch and ½ double-rabbeted jambs and soffits, framed, ovolo and flat pannels, per foot	0	0	9½
Ditto, bead flush	0	0	10
Labour to ditto	0	0	3
Ditto with quirk ogee and bead, pannels raised, with an ovolo on the raising, at per foot superficial	0	1	1
Labour only, 3½*d.* to	0	0	4
Whole-deal square dwarf wainscotting, at per yard	0	3	0
Ditto, two pannels in height	0	3	4
Labour to ditto	0	1	2
Ditto, raking to stairs	0	3	9
Labour to ditto	0	1	4
Whole-deal level dwarf wainscot, ovolo and flat pannels, at per yard	0	3	9
Two pannels in height, at per yard	0	4	0
Ditto, ovolo flat raking up stairs, per yard	0	4	6
Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead	0	4	10
Labour to ditto, from 1*s.* 5*d.* to	0	1	6
Inch and ½ square partitions, flat pannels, at per foot superficial	0	0	6
Labour, per foot superficial	0	0	2½
Two-inch partitions, per foot superficial	0	0	3
Labour to ditto	0	0	3
Ditto, ovolo and flat pannel square back	0	0	10
Labour to ditto	0	0	3½
Ditto, ovolo flat and flush back	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, 4*d.* to	0	0	4½

Small Mouldings.

Small beads of deal, per foot run	0	0	1½
Labour, to getting out, per foot run	0	0	0½
Inch-ogee of deal, per foot run	0	0	2
Labour, to getting out and sticking, per foot run	0	0	0½
Single cornices, per foot run	0	0	5
Labour, to getting out and sticking	0	0	2
Four-inch single architraves, per foot run	0	0	4
Four-inch and ½ ditto	0	0	4½
Labour, to getting out and sticking	0	0	2½

Ditto,

	l.	s.	d.
Ditto, 5-inch ſingle architrave, per foot run	0	0	5
Run of ſmall fluting on pannels, faſcias, &c. from 8 *d.* per foot run to	0	1	0
Baſe and ſurbaſe mouldings in deal, at per foot ſuperficial, 1 *s.* 2 *d.* to	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Impoſt mouldings, from 1 *s.* 3 *d.* to	0	1	6
Labour only	0	0	6
Double architraves, at per foot ſuperficial, from 1 *s.* 3*d.* to	0	1	4
Labour only	0	0	6
Chimney-caps, at per ft. ſuperf. from 1*s.* 6*d* to	0	1	8
Labour, from 7 *d.* per foot ſuperficial, to	0	0	8
Note, All breaks, except the two external breaks, to be allowed for each	0	0	9
Common block dental, at per foot run	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	3½
Eye dentals, at per foot run	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	4½
Ditto fret dentals, at per foot run	0	0	10
Labour, per foot run	0	0	5
Ditto fret eye dentals, at per foot run	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	6
Right wainſcot mouldings, ſtraight, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Circular ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	4	0
Labour, per foot	0	1	4
Mahogany ſtraight mouldings, at per foot ſuperficial	0	3	6
Labour to ditto	0	1	0
Circular ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	7	0
Labour to ditto	0	2	0

Stair Caſes.

Common inch white deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, from 3½ *d.* per ft. ſuperf. to	0	0	4
Ditto, yellow deal ſteps and riſers	0	0	9½
Common whole yellow deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, at per foot	0	0	10¼
Labour from 4 *d.* to	0	0	5
Second-beſt whole deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, with moulded noſing, ſteps properly glued and backed, cloſe-ſtring, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, ſuperficial, per foot	0	0	7
Beſt clean deal ſteps and riſers, with moulded noſings, mitered to receive the returns at the ends of the ſteps; riſers mitered to receive the brackets; and ſteps dove-tailed for the baniſters, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	7
Labour only	0	0	7
Circular block to curtail ſtep, at per foot cube	0	7	6
Labour to preparing ditto, from 4 *s.* to	0	4	6
Circular veneered riſer to curtail ſtep, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour to preparing and laying ditto	0	1	0
Circular round and hollow to ditto, at per foot run	0	1	2
If a ſmall cock-bead to ditto, at per foot run	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	1	0
Clean deal ſteps and riſers to geometrical ſtairs on a circular plan, with noſings and riſers mitered, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Circular ſtring-board, glued up, to anſwer the wreath-rail, a bead on the bottom-edge, and one ſunk face, at per foot ſuperficial	0	7	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	3	0
Two-inch and ½ deal moulded hand-rail, at per foot run	0	0	10
Ditto ramp	0	2	10
Labour, from 7 *d.* per foot run to	0	1	2
Ditto twiſted	0	8	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	5	0
Two-inch and ½ mahogany hand-rail, ſtraight, at per foot run	0	2	10
Ditto ramp, at per foot run	0	6	6
Ditto twiſted	0	12	6
Labour to ſtraight rail, per foot	0	1	6

	l.	s.	d.
Labour to ramp, at per foot run	0	3	0
Labour to twiſt, at per foot run	0	7	6
Two inch and ½ mahogany hand-rails, glued up in thickneſs, at per foot run	1	2	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	12	0
Ditto ſolid, on a circular plan, per foot run	0	14	0
Labour to ditto	0	7	6
Mahogany capping to iron rails, with ſolid blocks, at per foot run	0	12	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	7	0
Ditto level rail, on a circular plan, at per foot run	0	8	0
Labour to ditto, from 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to	0	4	0
Three-inch deal ſquare newels, per foot run	0	0	4
Ditto turning	0	0	10
Mahogany newels, at per foot run	0	2	0
Ditto turning	0	2	0
Inch and ½ deal baniſters and turning, each	0	0	8
Ditto mahogany baniſters and turning	0	1	8
Seven-eighths ſquare wainſcot bar baniſters, at per foot run	0	0	2
Ditto, dove-tailed into ſteps	0	0	3
Clean inch-deal ſquare bar baniſters, at per foot run	0	0	1½
Ditto, dove-tailed into ſteps	0	0	2
Plain block brackets and end noſings, each	0	1	0
Plain cut brackets and returned end noſings, each	0	1	8
Neat cut brackets, with ſcrole and end noſings, each	0	2	0
Ditto in mahogany, each	0	3	0
Circular deal brackets, with returned end noſings to geometrical ſtairs, each	0	2	6

Of Saſhes.

Inch and ½ deal ſaſhes, fixed, moulded with ovolo, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide	0	0	5½
Two-inch deal ovolo fixed ſaſh, per foot ſuperf.	0	0	6
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial, 2½ *d.* to	0	0	3
Inch and ½ ovolo wainſcot fixed ſaſh, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Ditto, to ſlide or hang	0	0	6½
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	0	7½
Ditto, to hang or ſlide	0	0	8½
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Two-inch ovolo wainſcot ſaſh fixed, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7½
Ditto, to hang or ſlide, at per foot	0	0	9
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	0	10½
Labour to ditto, at per foot 3 *d.* to	0	0	3½
Mahogany inch and ½ ſaſh fixed, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Ditto, to hang or ſlide, at per foot	0	1	1
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	1	2½
Ditto, 2-inch ovolo mahogany ſaſh	0	1	5
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow, at per foot	0	1	7
Labour, at per foot ſuperficial, 4 *d.* to	0	0	4½
Two inch and ½ wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, at per foot	0	1	0
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	1	1½
Two-inch and ½ mahogany ovolo ſaſh	0	1	9
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	1	10½
Two-inch wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, circular on the plan, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Ditto, with aſtragal and hollow	0	2	1½
Two-inch mahogany ſaſh, on a circular plan, at per foot	0	2	8
Ditto, aſtragal and hollow	0	2	8½
Two-inch deal ſquare pitch ſky-lights, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2
Ditto, hipped ends, at per foot	0	2	0
Ditto, wainſcot	0	1	6
Ditto, hipped at the ends, per foot	0	3	0
Two-inch and ½ ſky light, deal, framed with ovolo, at per foot	0	1	6
Ends hipped, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	10
Two-inch and ½ wainſcot ſky-light, framed with ovolo, at per foot	0	2	1
Ditto, ends hipped, at per foot	0	3	9
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial 3½ *d.* to	0	0	4

Of Sash Frames.

	l.	s.	d.
Deal case-frames for inch and ¼ sashes, with oak sunk fills, prepared to hang single, at per foot superficial		0	8
Ditto, to hang double, at per foot		0	8½
Deal linings, with oak fills sunk, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, to hang single, at per foot superficial		0	10
Ditto, to hang double, at per foot		1	0
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-pieces and beads to hang double, at per foot		1	3
Labour to ditto, from 3½ *d.* per foot to		0	5
Inch and ¼ wainscot sash ovolo deal lining, oak sunk fill, wainscot pulley-pieces and beads hung with lead weights, and lines complete, per foot superficial		1	10
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial		0	8
Ditto, with mahogany pullies, stiles, and beads, and inch and ¼ mahogany sashes, at per foot superficial		2	2
Ditto, hung double, at per foot superficial	0	2	4
Deal case sash-frames, with wainscot pulley-stiles and beads, inch and ¼ sashes, wainscot, with iron weights and lines complete, double hung, at per foot superficial		1	9
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-stiles and beads, and inch and ¼ mahogany sash, hung complete, at per foot superficial		2	4
Deal case-frames, with 2-inch deal sashes, with lines and weights, hung complete, at per foot superficial		1	9
Deal case-frames, with wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, 2-inch wainscot sash, with lines and weights, hung complete, at per foot	0	2	0
Deal case-frames with mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, and 2-inch mahogany sash, with lines and weights, hung complete, at per foot superficial	0	2	10
Deal case-frames with wainscot pulley-pieces and beads, and 2-inch wainscot sash, hung double, with lines and weights, complete, at per foot superficial	0	2	8
Deal case-frames, with mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, with 2 inch and ¼ mahogany sash, double hung, with lines and lead weights, complete, at per foot superficial	0	3	2
Dale case for Palladian windows, with 2-inch wainscot sash, the middle sash to hang, with lines and weights complete, at per foot superficial	0	3	6
The dimensions supposed to be 6 feet, or 6 feet 6 inches, on the base, the circular head-frame to be veneered with wainscot, and 2-inch wainscot sash, circular, head of sash and bead glued up in thickness, at per foot superficial	0	4	6
Note, If brass pullies and boxes, to be charged extra per value.			

Circular Sashes.

Inch and ¼ circular-headed deal sashes, at per foot superficial, ovolo sash	0	2	0
Ditto, wainscot	0	2	6
Ditto, mahogany	0	3	0
Inch and ¼ deal fan-light, Gothic, stuck with ovolo, at per foot	0	2	9
Ditto, wainscot	0	3	4
Ditto, mahogany	0	4	0
Two-inch common fan-light	0	2	9
Ditto, mahogany	0	3	6
Two-inch wainscot, Gothic, with a hair-lip arch	0	3	8
Ditto, mahogany	0	4	8

Circular Work.

Circular slit-deal cover-board and bearer, planed on two sides, at per foot superficial	0	0	6
Ditto, circular soffit, backed with canvas, per foot superficial	0	1	0
Inch-deal, circular on the face, planed on one side, at per foot superficial	0	0	7
Ditto, circular on the plan, per foot	0	1	4
Whole-deal circular rabetted soffit, at per foot superficial	0	1	7
Ditto, circular framed soffit, with small astragal laid on the pannel, two pannels, and the stiles veneered, per foot superficial	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial	0	0	10
Ditto, circular frame, in three pannels, astragal on the pannels, at per foot superficial	0	2	9
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	0	1	0
Ditto, circular, circular soffits, quirk ogee and bead, two pannels, and stiles veneered, at per foot superficial	0	7	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	0	2	6
Ditto, with mahogany, per foot	0	9	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	0	3	6
Circular columns, at per foot superficial, 1 *s.* 10 *d.* to	0	2	0
Fluting columns and pilasters, at per foot run	0	0	2
Note, Circular work is three times the price of straight work of the same kind, and circular circular three times the price of circular of the same kind.			

Carving Ionic Capitals is done by the face, at so much per face, according to the diameter of the column. Suppose the diameter to be ten inches, at 1 *s.* per inch, each face will be worth 10 *s.* then the cap will cost carving in deal	2	0	0
In wainscot, 1 *s.* 3 *d.* or 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per inch, then the whole will cost 2 *l.* 10 *s.* or	2	13	4
In mohogany, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* or 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per inch, and then the whole cap will cost 3 *l.* or	3	6	8
Corinthian caps, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per inch, at 10 inches diameter, that is per face, in deal	1	5	0
So the whole cap will cost	5	0	0
Ditto, in wainscot, at per inch 3 *s.* which is 30 *s.* per face, the whole cap will cost	6	0	0
Ditto, in mahogany, at per inch 3 *s.* 6 *d.* so the whole cap will cost	7	0	0
Fluting pannels for doors, shutters, &c. at per foot run, 8 *d.* to	0	1	0
Note, *The above Prices for Labour only.*			

Rough slit-deal, including labour and nails, per foot superficial	0	0	2½
Ditto, edges shot	0	0	2¾
Ditto, in packing-cases, ledges to be measured, per foot superficial	0	0	2¾
Slit-deal, planed on one side	0	0	3½
Ditto, grooved and beaded	0	0	4
Ditto dove-tailed, in drawers not less than 18 inches in front, per foot superficial	0	0	7
Rough ¾ deal, labour and nails included, per foot superficial	0	0	3
Ditto, edges shot	0	0	3½
Ditto, in packing-cases, the ledges measured, superficial	0	0	3½
Ditto, planed on one side	0	0	3¾
Ditto, planed on one side, ploughed and tongued, per foot superficial	0	0	5
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, not less than 18 inches long, with bearers, per foot superficial	0	0	7½
Inch-deal, rough, per foot superficial	0	0	3½
Ditto, edges shot	0	0	3¾
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	4½
Inch-deal rough packing-cases	0	0	4
Ditto, planed one side	0	0	4⅛
Ditto, plugged to walls	0	0	5
Ditto, planed on one side, ploughed and tongued, per foot superficial	0	0	5⅛
Ditto, planed on both sides	0	0	5½
Ditto, in cut standards and sunk shelves, per foot superficial	0	0	6½
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, per foot superf.	0	0	8
Rough whole-deal, labour and nails included, per foot superficial	0	0	4½
Ditto, edges shot	0	0	4¾
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	5⅛
Ditto, in rough packing-cases	0	0	5

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	5½
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or framed, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Ditto, framed grounds to doors or chimneys	0	0	6¾
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and framed	0	0	7½
Ditto, both ſides planed, and framed, beaded boxes, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, dove-tailed, in drawers to dreſſers, &c. per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, cut ſtandard and ſunk ſhelves, per foot, 8 *d.* to	0	0	9
Inch and ¼ deal, rough, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	5¾
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	6½
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	0	7¼
Ditto, framed	0	0	8¼
Ditto, with grooved ſhelves or cut ſtandards	0	0	9½
Ditto, cut brackets and ſpit-racks	0	1	0
Two-inch deal, rough, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	7½
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	8
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	8½
Ditto, on both ſides	0	0	10
Ditto, and framed	0	0	11½
Clean 2-inch dreſſer-top, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2
Two-inch and ¼ deal, rough, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	9½
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	10¼
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and framed	0	1	2
Two-inch and ½ clean dreſſer-top, per foot	0	1	2
Ditto, rabetted and moulded front, per foot	0	1	6
Three-inch deal, planed on one ſide, ploughed and tongued	0	1	1
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	1	3
Ditto, framed, ſuperficial	0	1	5
Three-inch dreſſer-top, per foot	0	1	8

PRICE OF MASONS WORK.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Portland ſtone, ſcapled, at per foot cube	0	2	6
Sawing ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Circular plain work, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	3
Moulded work, ſtraight, per foot	0	1	0
Circular moulded work, from 1 *s.* 4 *d.* to	0	1	6
Plain ſunk work, at per foot	0	1	0
Sunk jogglings, per foot run	0	0	4
Grooving, per foot run	0	0	3
Cutting frets, per foot run	0	2	6
Portland ſtone coping, 13 inches wide and 3 inches thick in front, 1 inch and ½ thick behind, throated, cramped, and run with lead, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Portland ſtone ſinks, 6 or 7 inches thick, at per foot ſuperficial, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* or	0	4	0
Portland ſtone baluſtrades, 1 foot 8 inches long, about 4 inches and ½ or five inches diameter, and joggled in at each end, each 1 *l.* 8 *s.* or	1	10	0
Portland ſtone paving, in ſtraight courſes, 1 inch and ½ thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	8
Ditto, two inches thick	0	1	10
Ditto, octagon and black dots, per foot ſup.	0	2	2
Yorkſhire paving, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Black and white marble ſquares, in paving, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	10
New Purbeck paving, ſquared in ſtraight courſes	0	1	0
Ditto, laid in tarras, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Holes cut for iron work, each	0	0	2
Ditto, laid in mortar	0	0	10
Mortice-holes made ſquare, each 2 or 3 inches	0	0	4
Larger ditto, each	0	0	8
Holes cut 7 or or 8 inches deep, and 5 or 6 inches ſquare, each	0	2	0
Portland ſtone chimney-pieces and ſlabs, not leſs than 1 inch and ¼ thick, per foot ſup.	0	1	9
Ditto, 2 inches thick	0	2	0
Ditto, 2-inches and ½ thick	0	2	4
Slit Ryegate ſtone hearths and covings, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2
Whole ditto	0	1	8
Purple marble covings, 2 inches thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	6	0
Black marble ditto, 3 inches thick	0	7	6

Veined Marble Chimneys.

Veined marble, per foot cube	1	0	0
Plain work to ditto	0	3	6
Ditto, moulded work	0	7	0
Veined marble ſlabs, jambs, mantles, &c. not leſs than one inch ¼ thick, per ft. ſup.	0	5	0
Egyptian marble mantles and jambs, at per foot ſuperficial	0	12	6
New dove marble, per foot	0	7	0
Ditto, inch ſlab	0	5	0
New purple marble per foot	0	6	0
Black and yellow plinths, per foot cube	1	15	0
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	5	0
Sunk work to ditto, at per foot	0	9	0
Ditto, plain jambs and mantle, at per ft. ſup.	0	8	0
Statuary-marble, per foot cube	1	10	0
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	3	9
Moulded work to ditto	0	7	0
Ditto, circular work, per foot	0	10	0
New inch and ¼ ſtatuary ſlabs, jambs, and mantle, per foot	0	8	0
New baſtard ſtatuary, per foot	0	6	0
Sawing ſtatuary marble, per foot	0	1	0
Jaſper marble in veneering, per foot ſuperficial, from 1 *l.* 5 *s.* to	1	10	0
Sienna-marble in veneering, per foot ſuperficial, 15 *s.* to	0	18	0

Painting.

Painting once in oil, per yard	0	0	2
Outſide painting three times in oil, per yard	0	0	8
Inſide new work common colours, per yard	0	0	6
If extraordinary colours, as olive, &c. per yard	0	0	8
Prepared Pruſſian blue per yard	0	0	10
Greens, per yard	0	1	0
Saſh-frames done twice in oil, each 9 *d.* or	0	0	10
Saſh-ſquares, per dozen, 9 *d.* or	0	0	10
Window-lights, three times in oil, each	0	0	4
Caſements, each	0	0	4
Iron-bars, each	0	0	1
Cloak-pins, twice in oil, per foot run	0	0	1
Saſh-frames, three times in oil, each	0	1	0
Ditto, ſaſh-ſquares, per dozen	0	1	0
Stucco, three times in oil, per yard	0	0	8
Ditto, four times in oil, per yard	0	0	10
Ditto, and ſanded, per yard	0	1	0
Fine flat white, four times in oil, at per yard	0	1	0
Saſh-ſquares, dead white, per dozen	0	1	3
Mahogany-grained, per yard	0	1	0
Ditto, and varniſhed, per yard	0	1	2

Glaziers Work.

Newcaſtle crown, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2
Beſt London crown, per foot	0	1	4
Crown-glaſs, in broad lead cemented, per ft.	0	1	0

Plumbers Work.

Lead to gutters, flats, &c. per cwt.	1	1	0
Ditto, ſolder, per pound	0	0	9
Ditto, per cwt.	4	4	0
Milled lead for hips, flaſhings, &c. per cwt.	1	2	0
Three-quarter pipe, per yard	0	2	4
Inch ditto	0	3	4
Inch and quarter ditto	0	3	6
Inch and half ditto	0	4	8
Two-inch ditto	0	6	4
Three-inch and half rain water pipe, from 2 *s.* 4 *d.* to	0	2	8

Black-

Blackſmiths Work, done by Weight. *l.* *s.* *d.*

All ſorts of hammered work, as chimney-bars, ſtays, upright window-bars, ſhutter-bars, pump-work, bolts, ſaddle-bars, cramps, hold-faſts, dogs, gudgeons, and all black work of the ſame kind, from 4*d.* per pound to — o o 4½
Caſements, croſs window-bars filed, and all ſuch work, from 4½ *d.* per pound to — o o 6
Large ſcrew-bolts and nuts, at per pound — o o 6
Iron-doors and ſhutters, from 10*d.* per pound to — o 1 o

Weight of Square Iron Bars, one Foot in Length, very uſeful for eſtimating Iron Work.

Square.	lb.	qr.	oz.
⅛	0	⅛	0
¼	1	½	2
⅜	1	⅞	1
½	2	1	3
⅝	2	½	0
In. ¾	3	½	3
⅞	4	½	0
1	5	⅛	3½
1 ⅛	6	⅛	2
1 ¼	7	⅜	2
1 ⅜	9	⅛	0
1 ½	10	¼	3½
1 ⅝	12	⅛	1
2 0	14	0	0
2 ⅛	15	⅞	1
2 ¼	17	⅛	3
2 ⅜	19	⅛	0
2 ½	21	¼	2
2 ⅝	24	2	0
2 ¾	26	¼	3
2 ⅞	28	⅜	3
3 0	31	½	0
3 ⅛	37	0	0
3 ¼	42	⅜	0
3 ⅜	49	⅜	0
4 0	56	0	0

Weight of flat Iron Bars one Foot in Length.

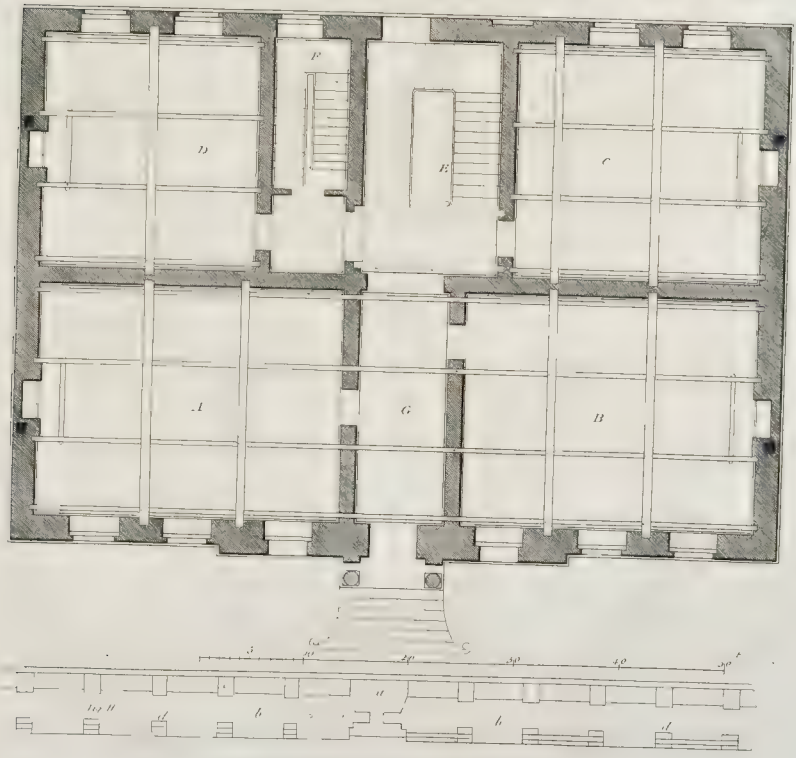
Width in Inches.	Thickneſs.	lb.	qr.	oz.
1	⅛	1	¼	3½
1	¼	2	¼	0
1	⅜	2	⅜	2
1	½	3	¼	1½
1	⅝	3	⅜	3
1	¾	4	⅛	2
1	⅞	5	⅛	0½
2	0	6	⅛	0
2	¼	7	⅛	2
2	½	9	⅛	0
2	¾	10	⅛	2
2	1	12	⅛	0
2	1¼	14	⅛	2½
3	0	15	⅛	0
3	¼	17	⅛	1
3	½	19	⅛	3
3	¾	21	⅛	1½
3	1	23	⅛	3
3	1¼	26	⅛	1
3	1½	28	⅛	3
3	1¾	31	⅛	1
3	2	33	⅛	3
3	2¼	36	⅛	1
3	2½	38	⅛	3
3	2¾	41	⅛	1
3	3	43	⅛	3

Plaiſterers Work.

Lime and hair mortar on lathing, at per yard — o o 10
Labour only, from 3 *d.* to — o o 3½
Common rough caſting, from 1 *s.* per yard to — o 1 4
Labour only, from 4 *d.* to — o o 5
Setting common ceilings with fine ſtuff, per yd. — o o 2
Rendering one coat rough, per yard — o o 3
Ditto and ſet, per yard, 4 *d.* or — o o 5
Ditto groins, per yard — o o 6
Not ſet, but trowelled ſmooth for paper — o o 3½
Floated rendering on brick-work, per yard, 6 *d.* or — o o 7
Raiſed chamfered ruſtics, per foot ſuperf. — o o 9
Plain raiſed faſcia, per foot — o o 6
Counter ceilings on lath, per yard — o o 7
Floated lath and plaiſter, ſet, per yard — o 1 1
Ditto, ſet and white — o 1 2
Ditto, with ſtrong fir-lath and fourpenny nails, waſhed for painters, at per yard — o 1 6
Floated lath and plaiſter, ſet in plaiſter and putty, per yard — o 1 4
Ditto in groins — o 1 6
Stucco on bricks, per yard — o 1 6
Ditto on lath — o 2 o
Circular ditto — o 2 6
Bead and quirk to quoins, per foot run — o o 2
Plain mouldings, 5 inches girth, per foot — o o 5
Circular ditto — o o 6
Plain plaiſter cornices, per foot ſuperficial — o o 9
Dental ditto — o 1 o
Block cornices, with leaves in the block and flowers in coffers, per foot — o 1 4
Ditto, three members, enriched with flower and bands in the ſoffit, per foot — o 1 10
Ditto with eye-dental, and whited — o 1 o
Doric cornices, three members, enriched with bells and flowers in coffers, per foot — o 2 4
Plain Ionic modillion-cornice, per foot — o 1 o
Ditto, two members, enriched modillions and flowers in coffers, per foot — o 1 8
Plain Corinthian cornice, at per foot — o 1 8
Ditto, fully enriched — o 2 o
Circular ditto, enriched — o 2 3
Ditto frize, enriched with foliage and flowers, per foot — o 4 o
Vitruvian ſcrole, flower, and huſk, per foot ſuperficial — o 2 6
Circular ditto — o 3 o
Guilochi and flowers, at per foot ſuperficial — o 2 o

THE END.

Plate I



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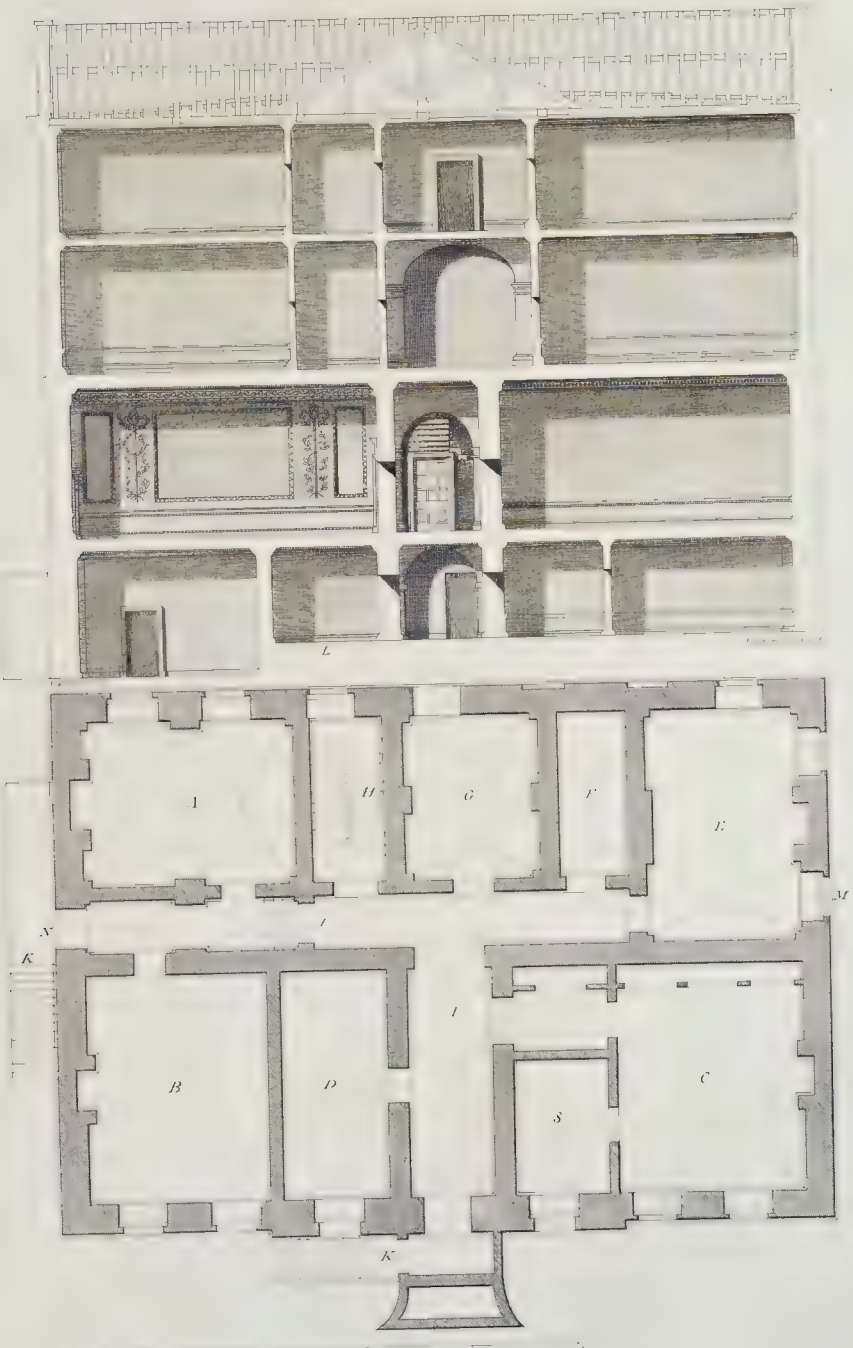

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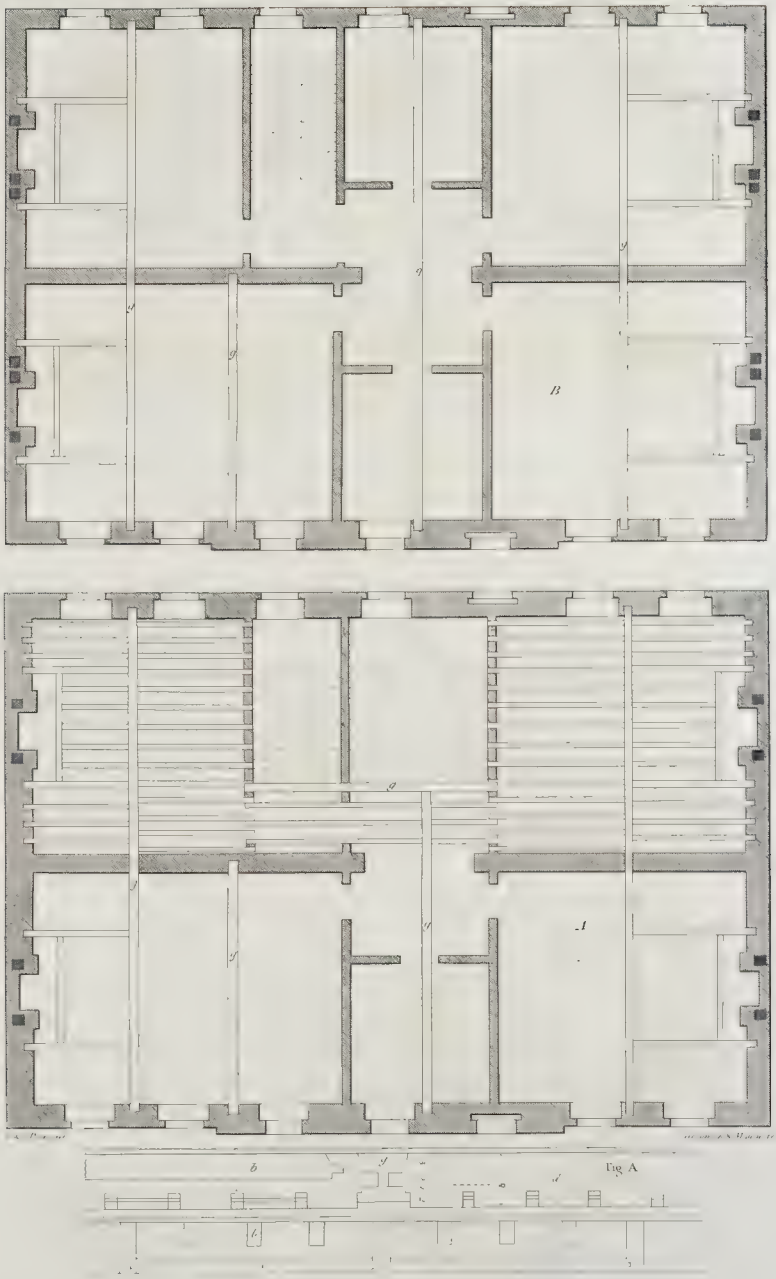

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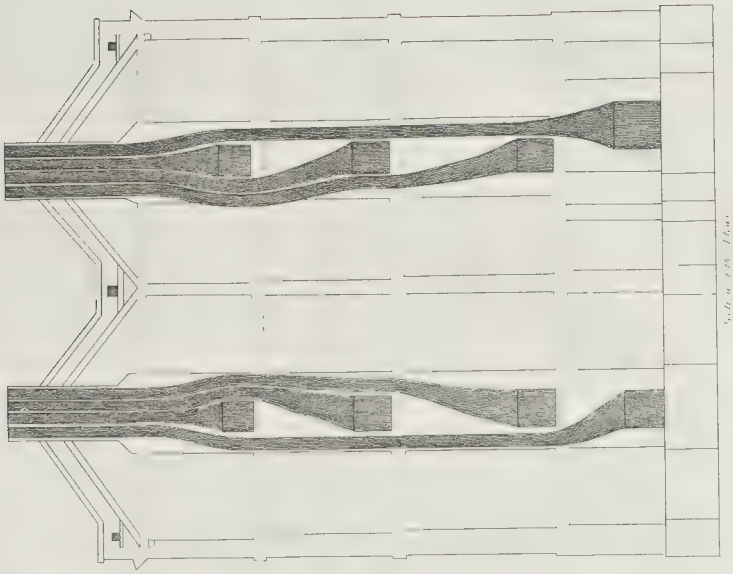
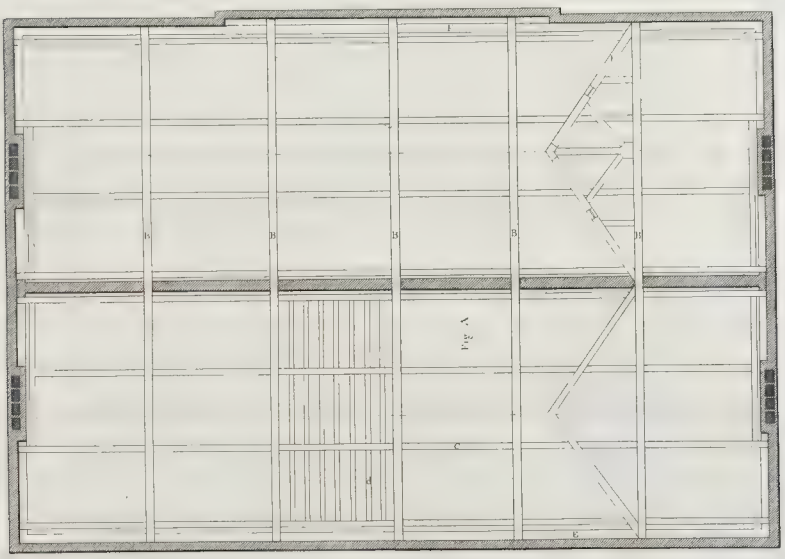
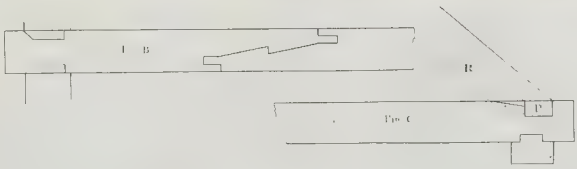
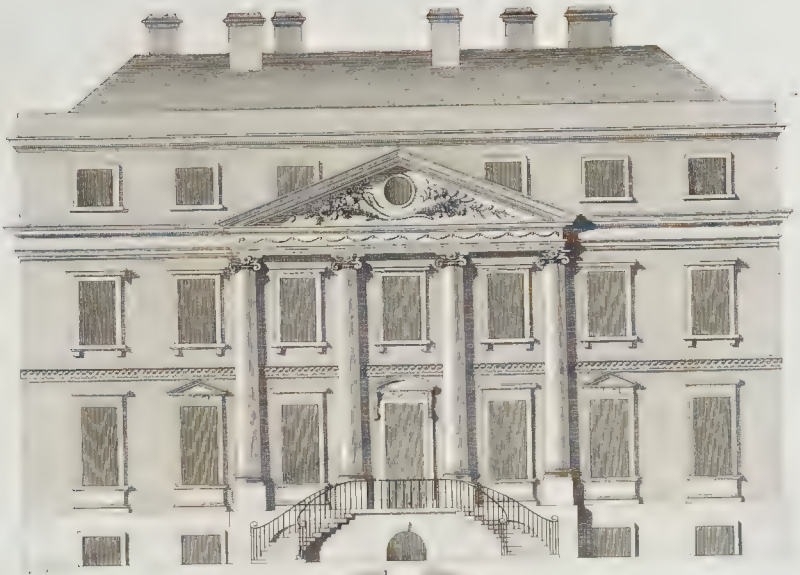
Plate IV









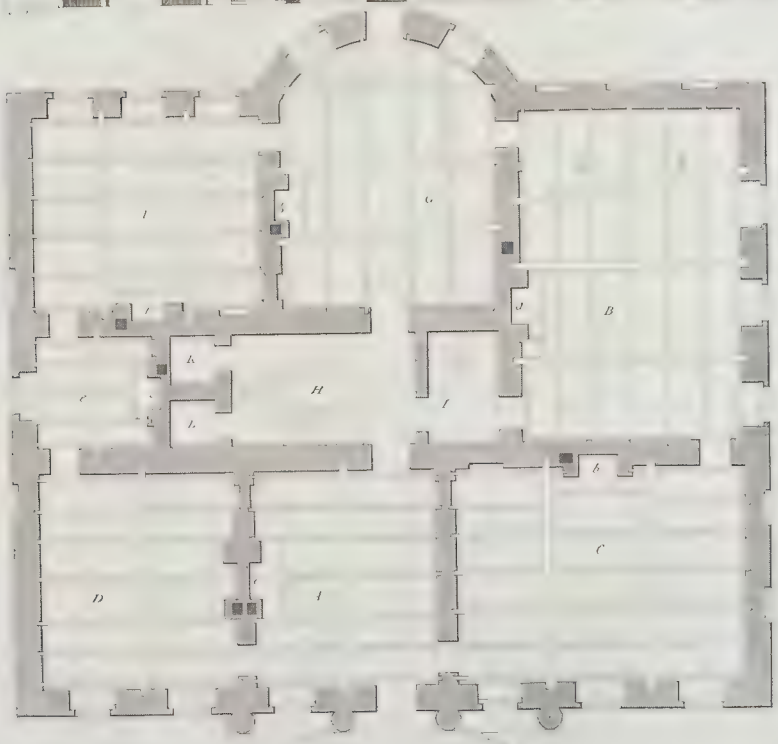


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Plate VI.

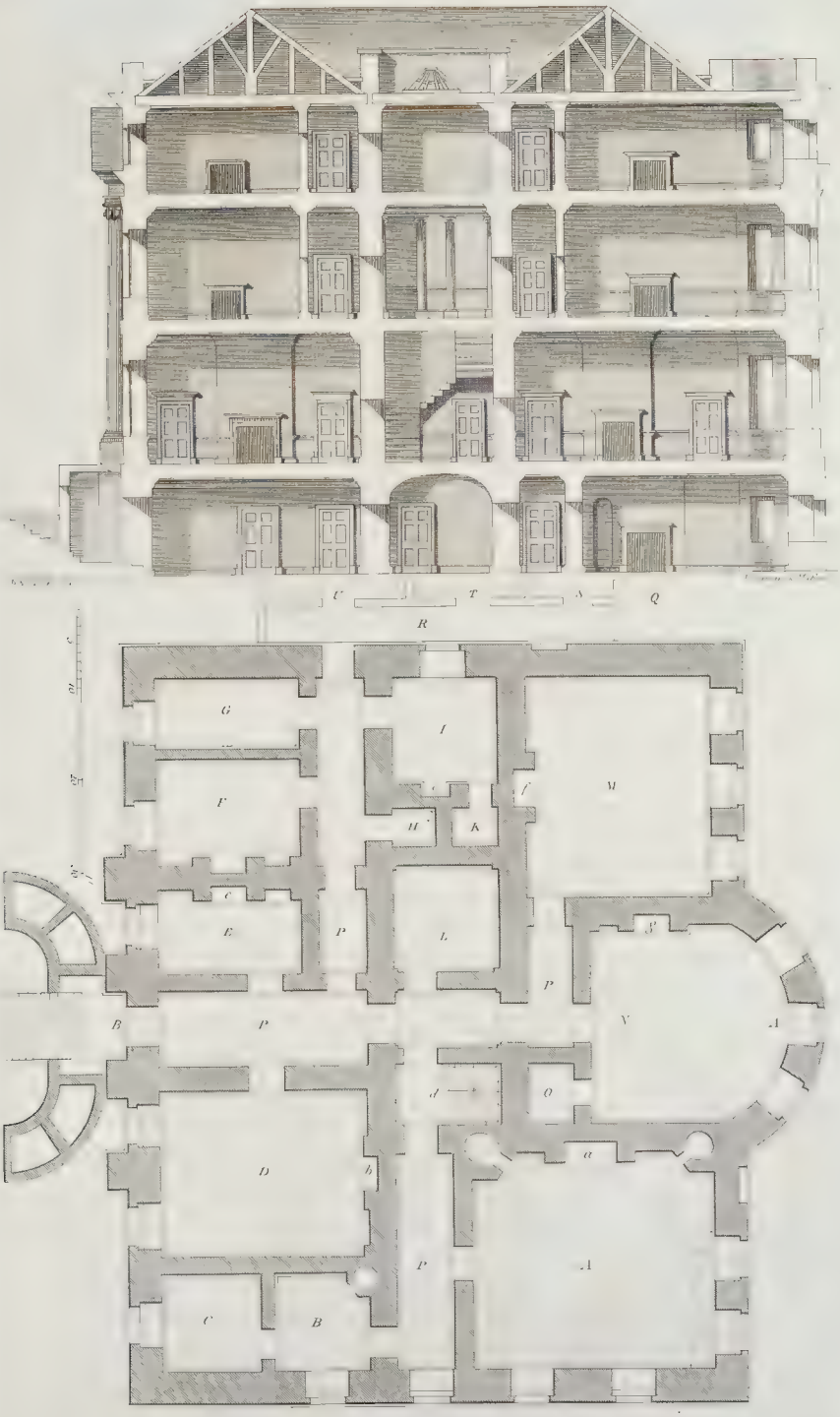

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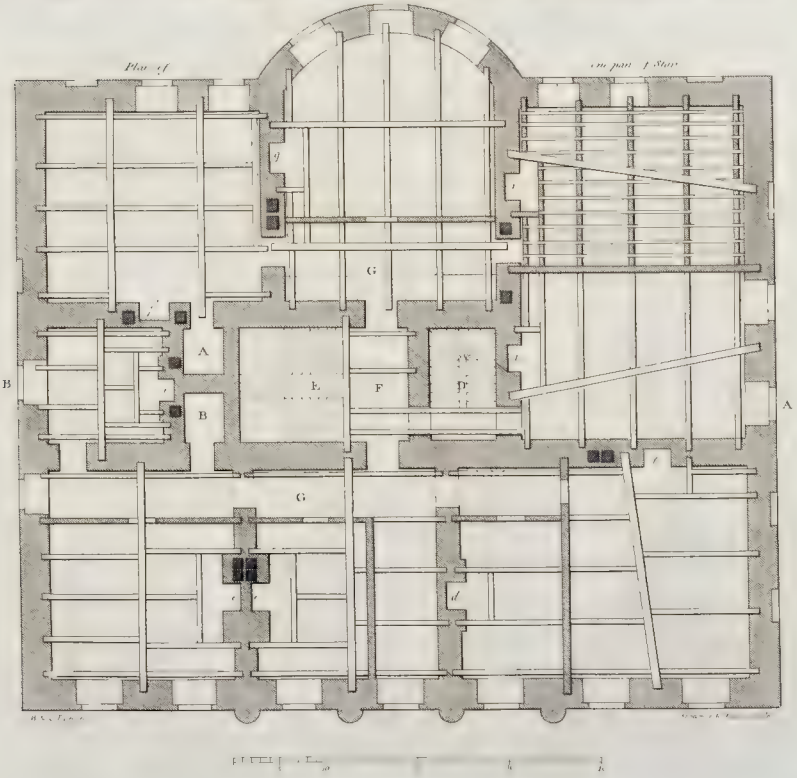
Plate VII



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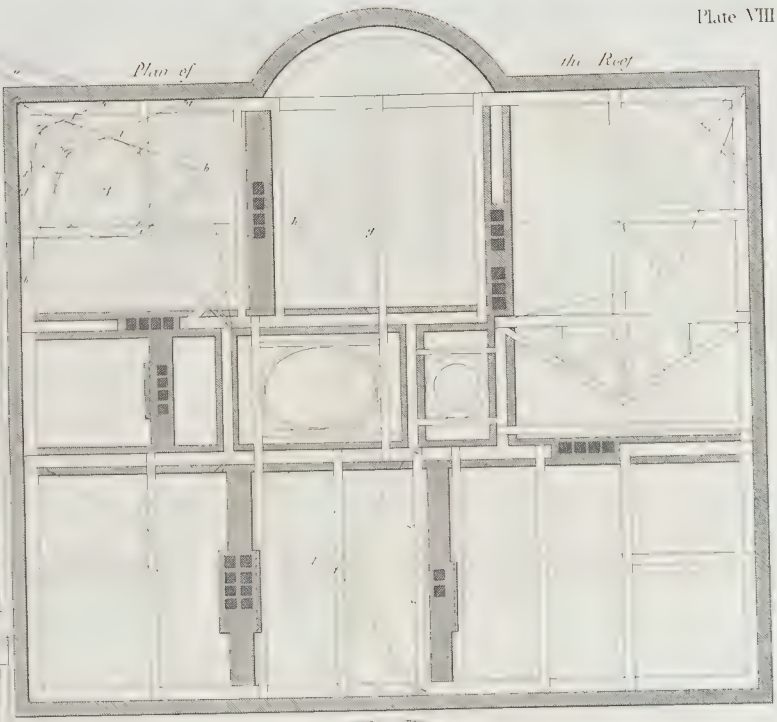
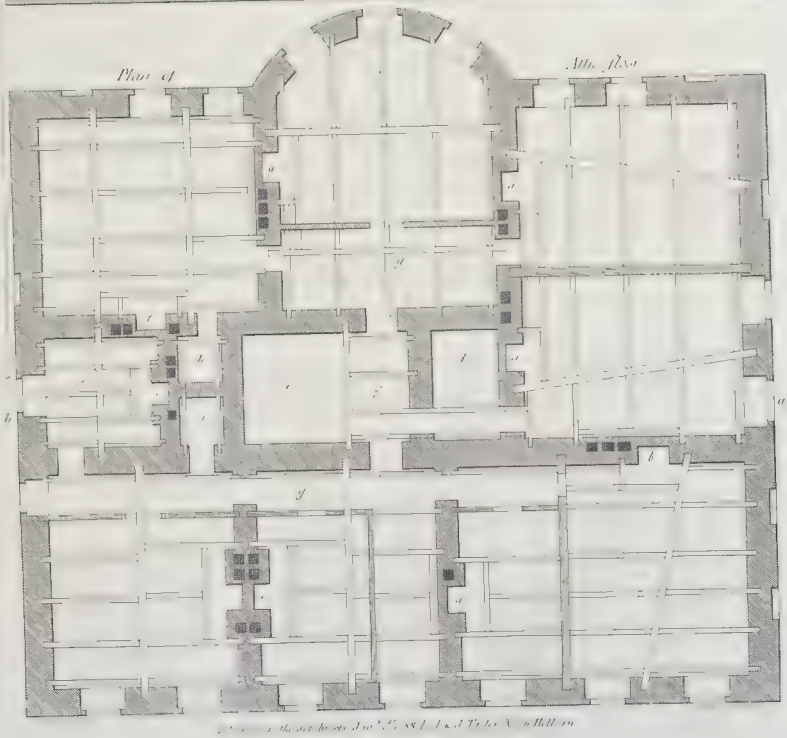
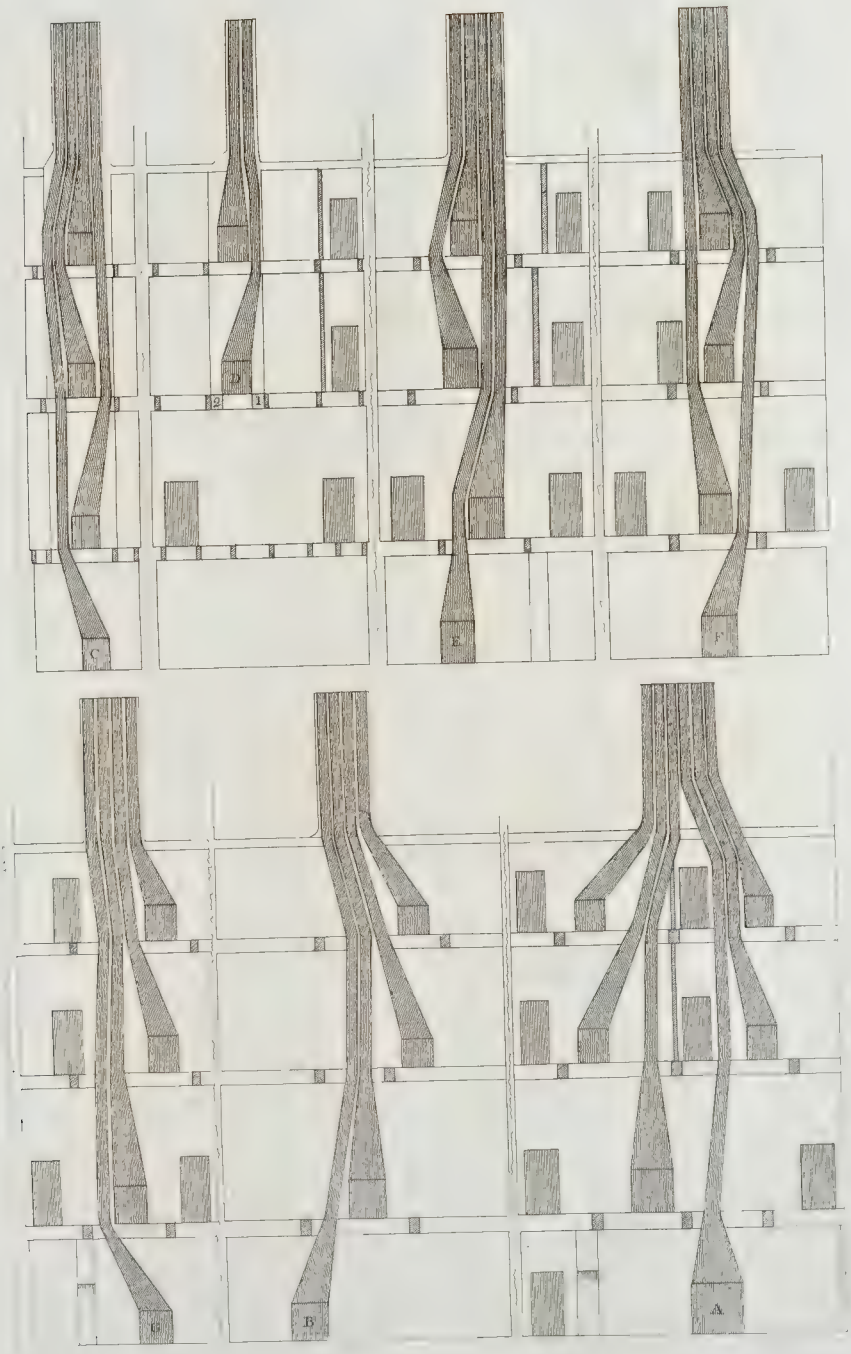
Plan of the Roof



Plan of the Attic Floor

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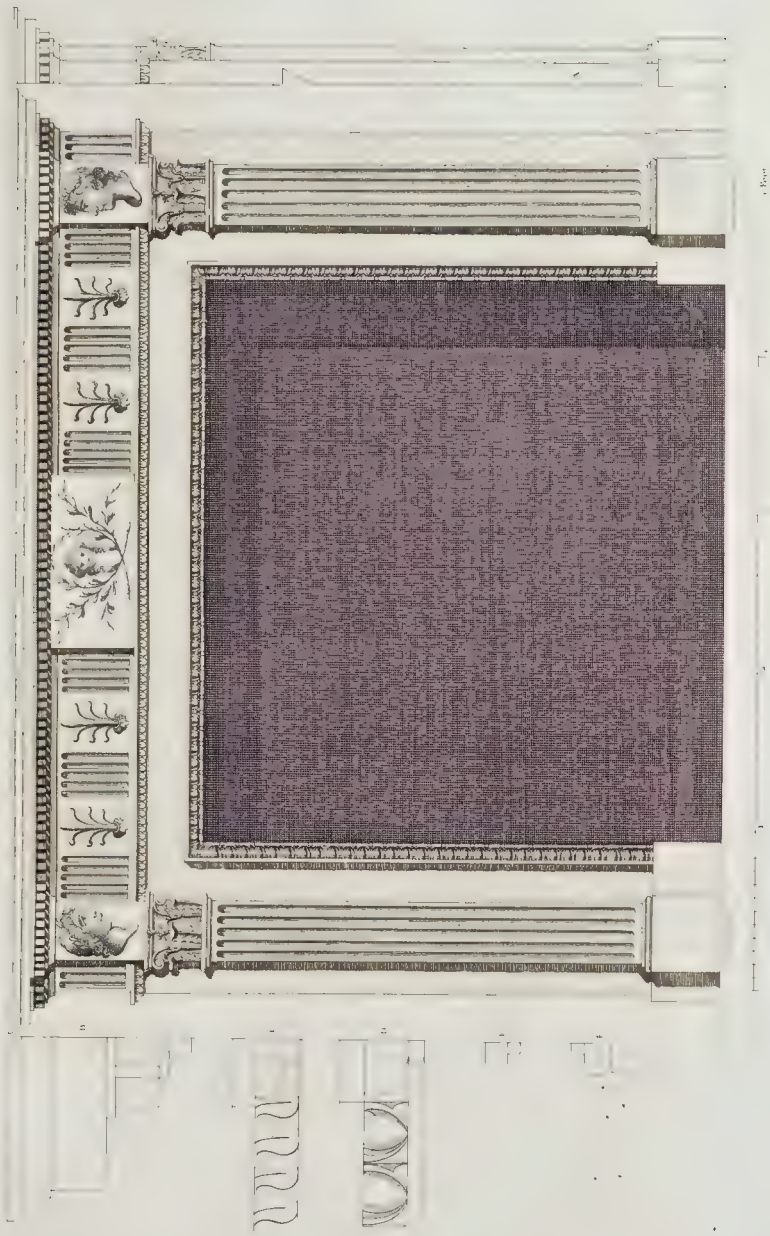

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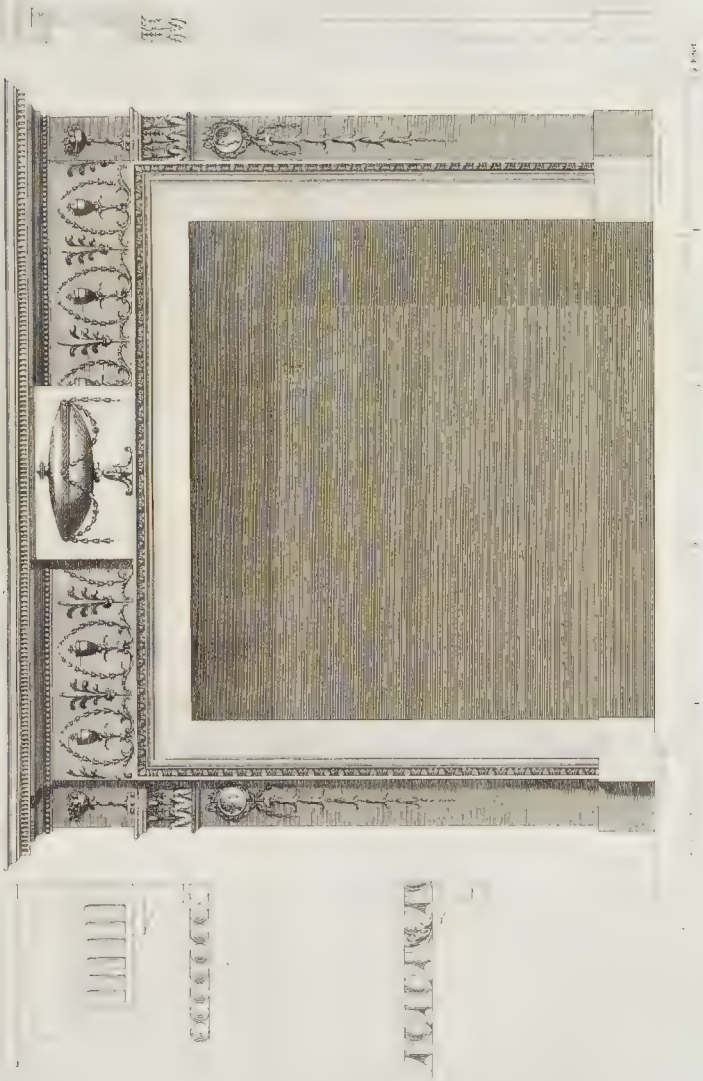
Plate XI



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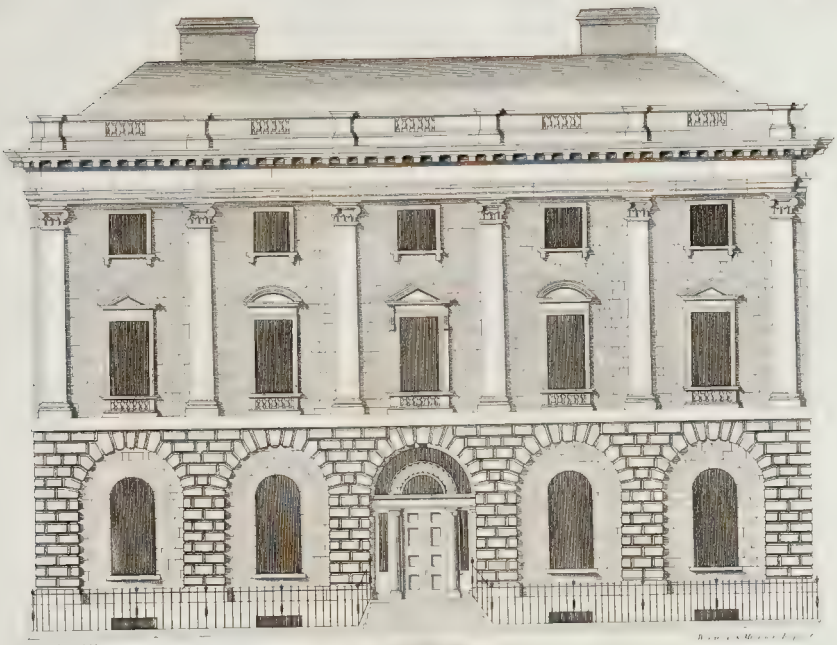

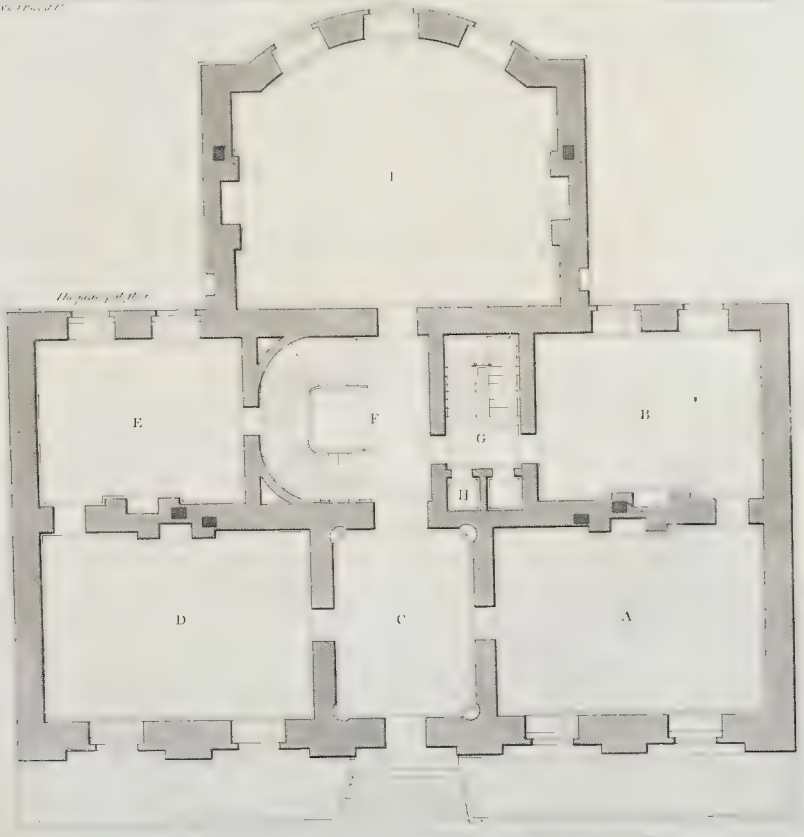
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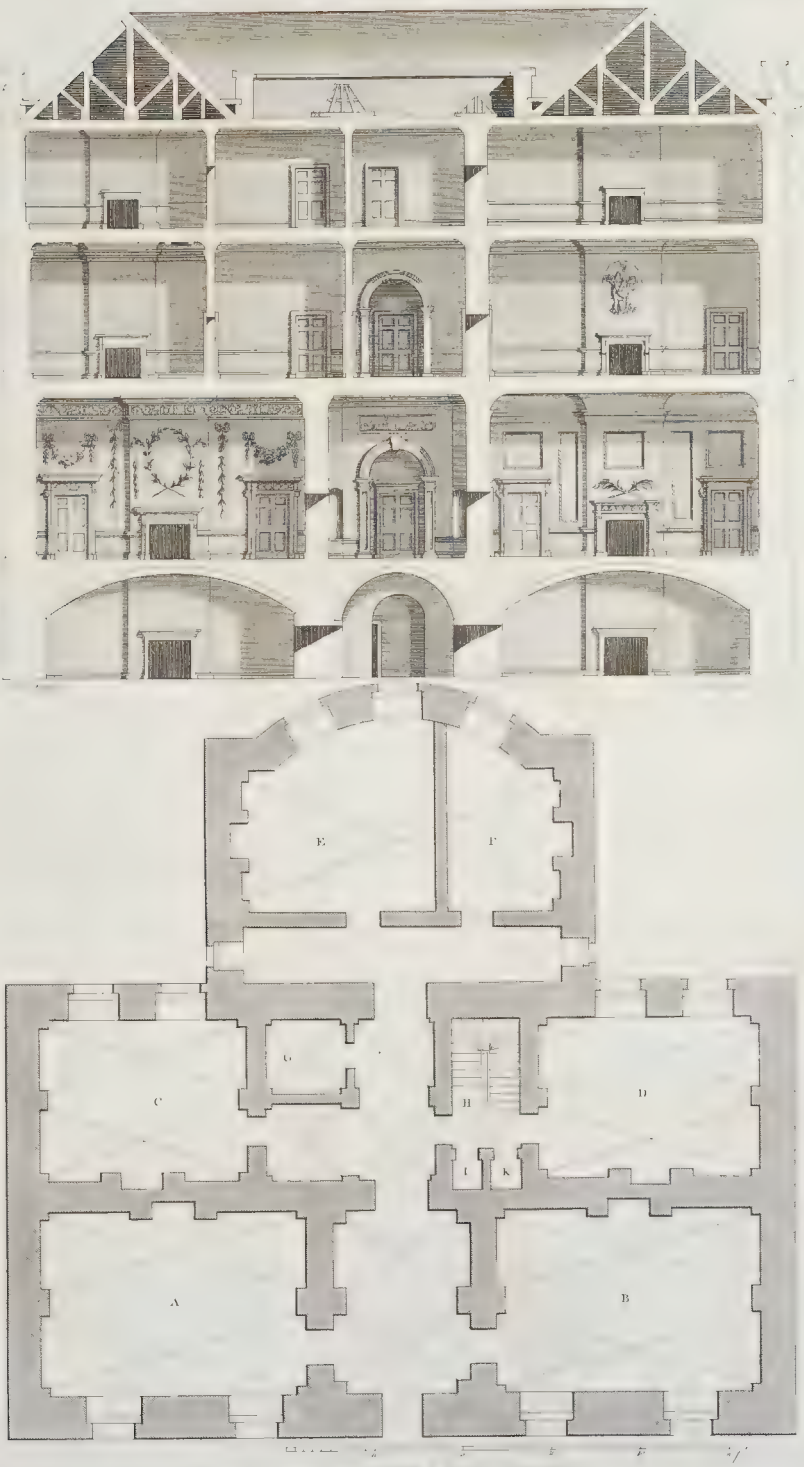
Plate XIII



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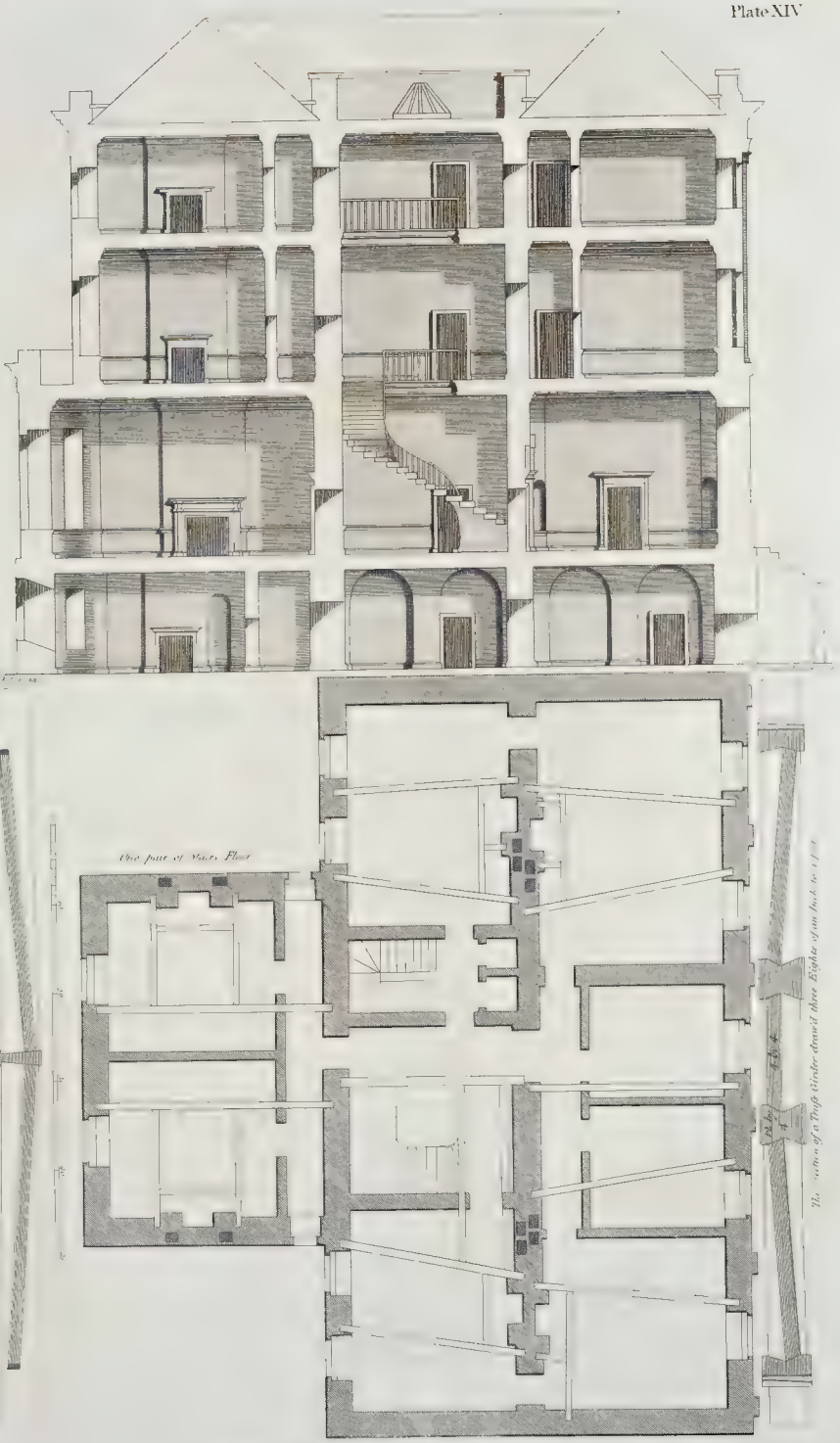
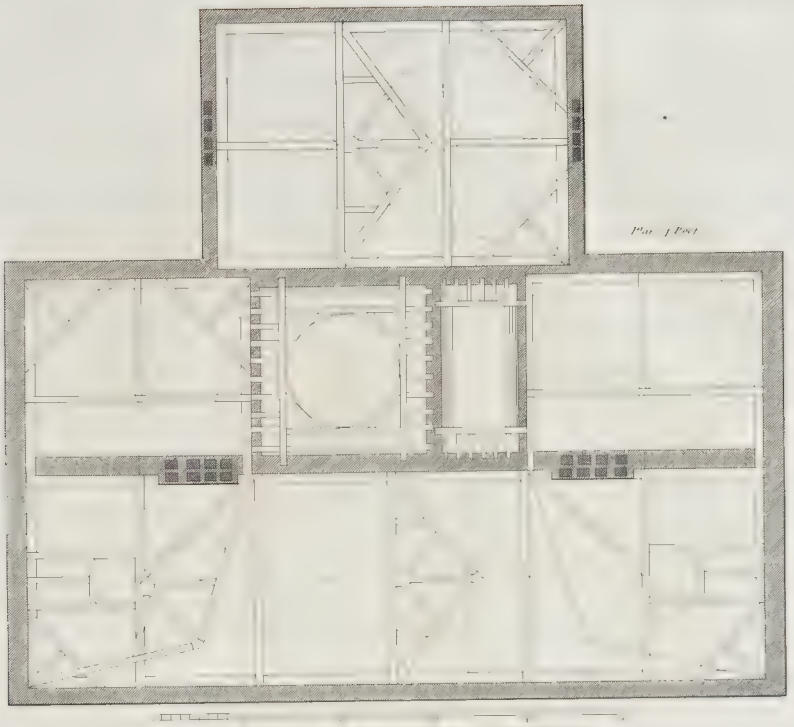
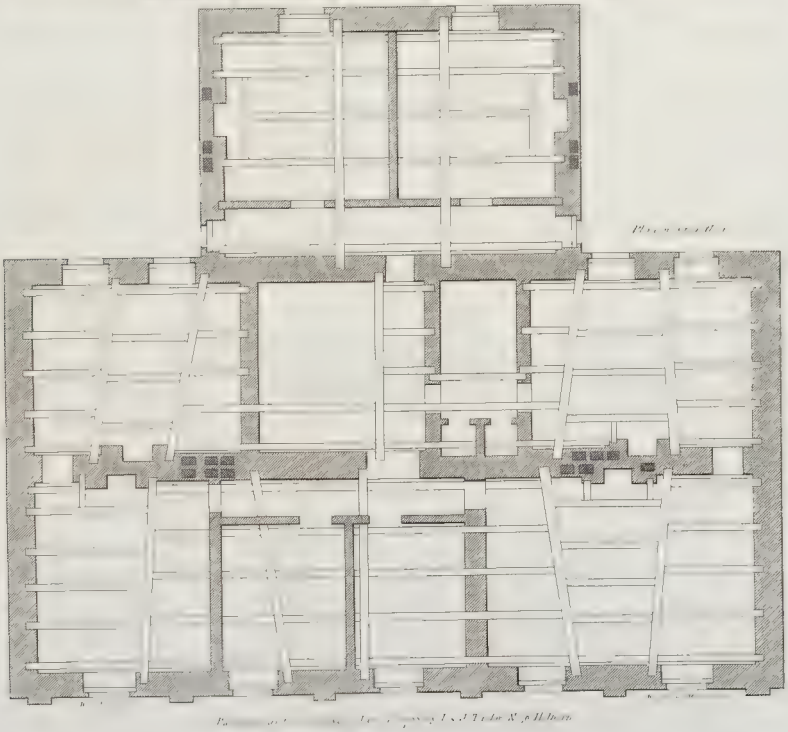
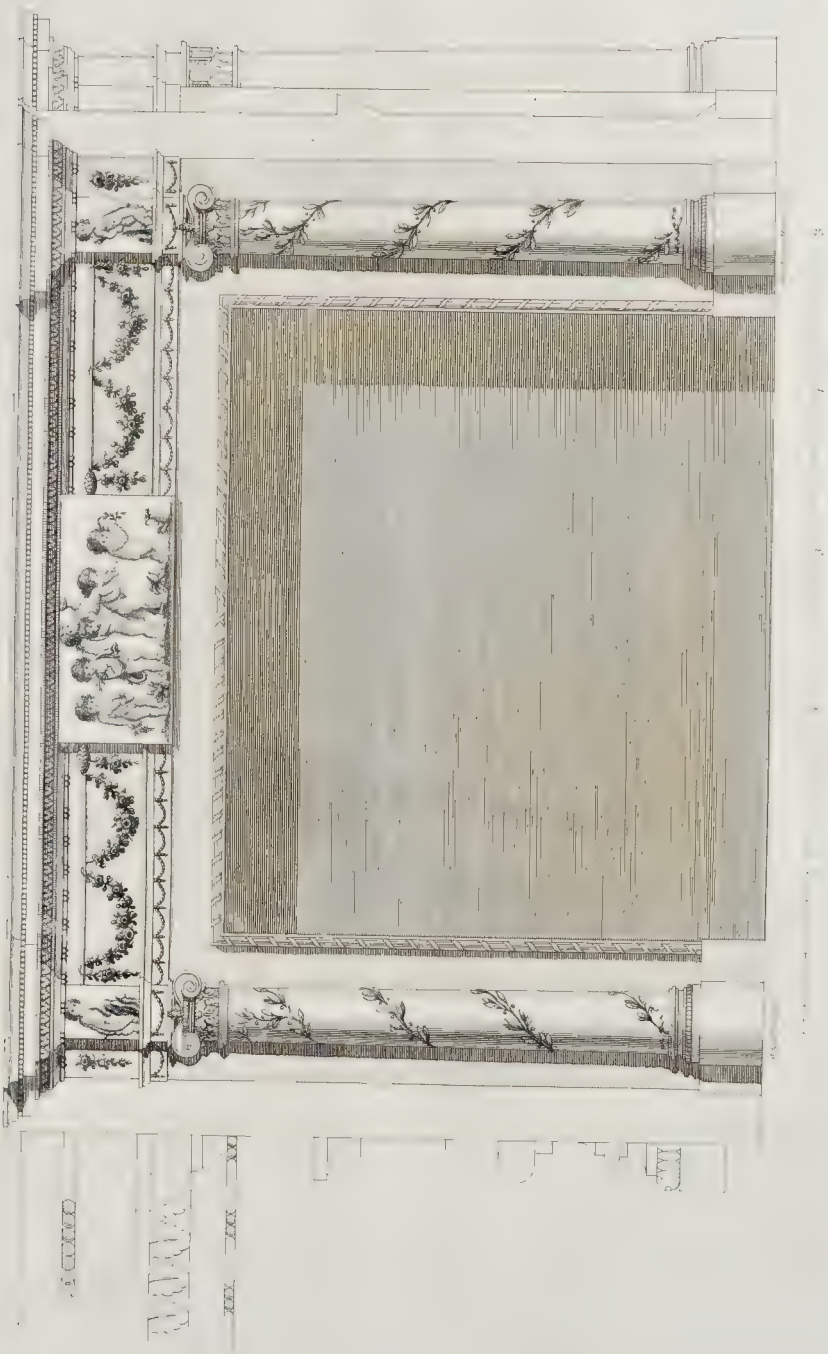

One part of Water Plan

Plate XV







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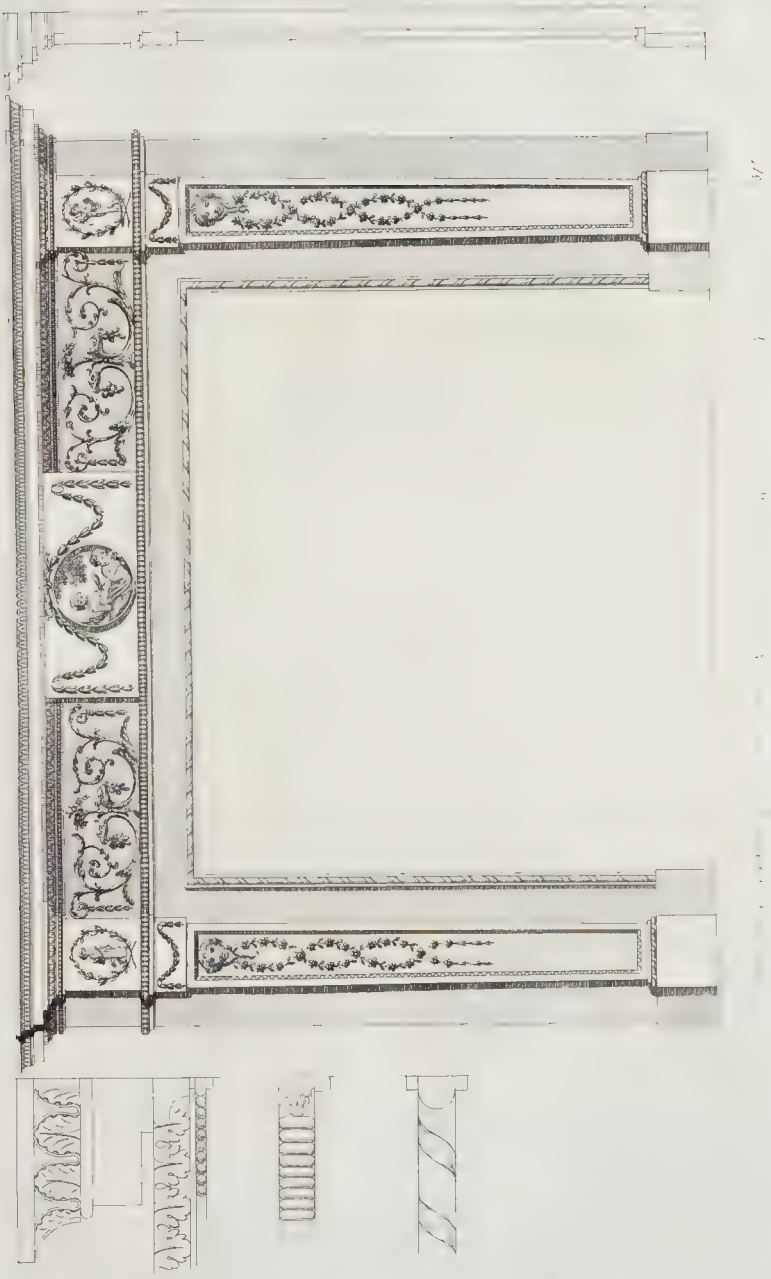

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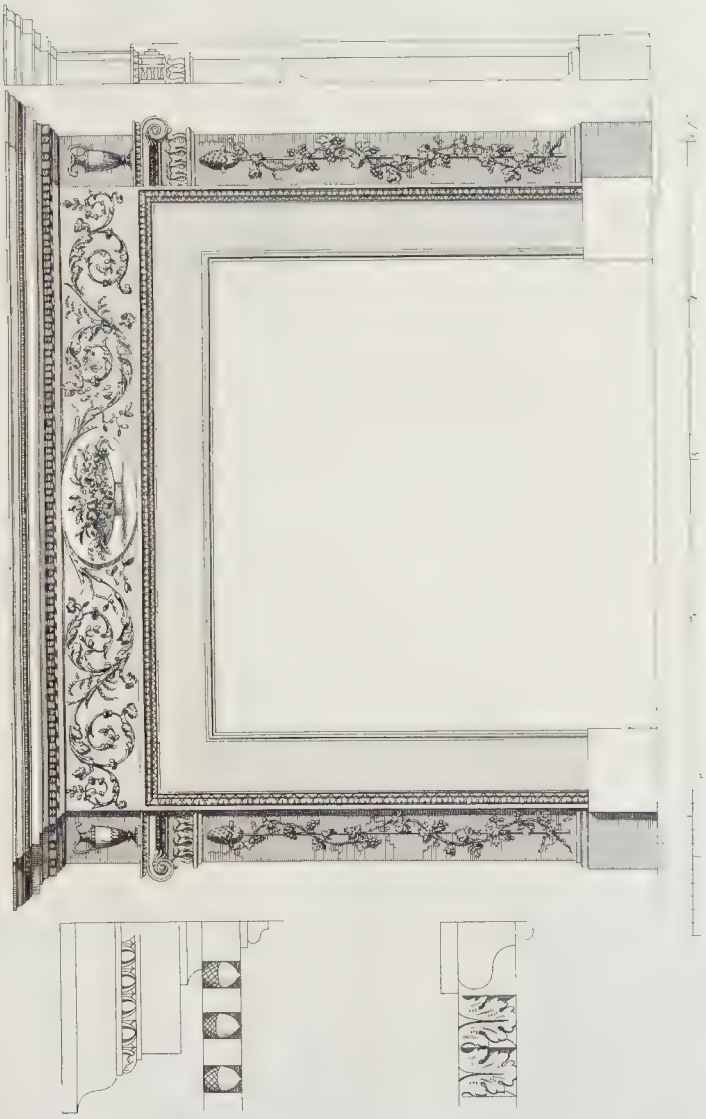
Pl. XVIII



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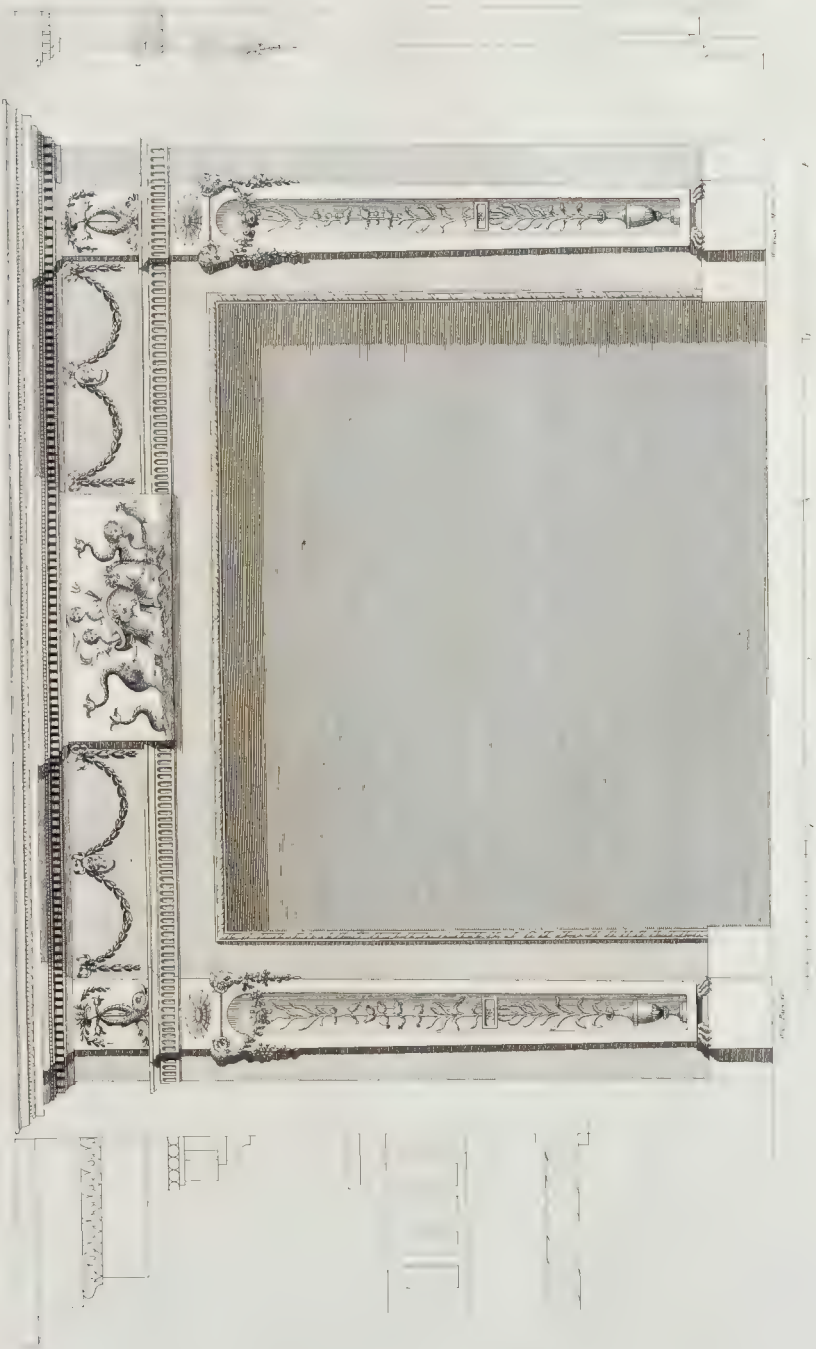
Pl. XIX.



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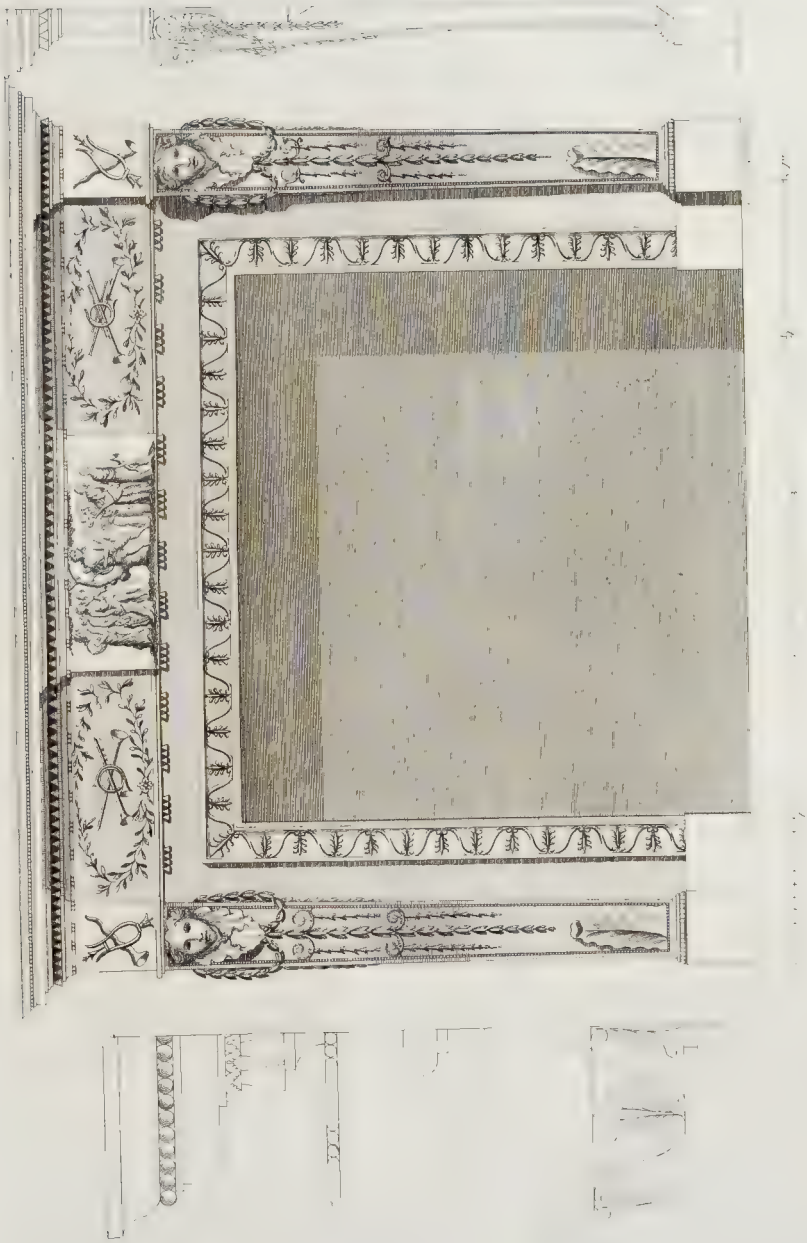

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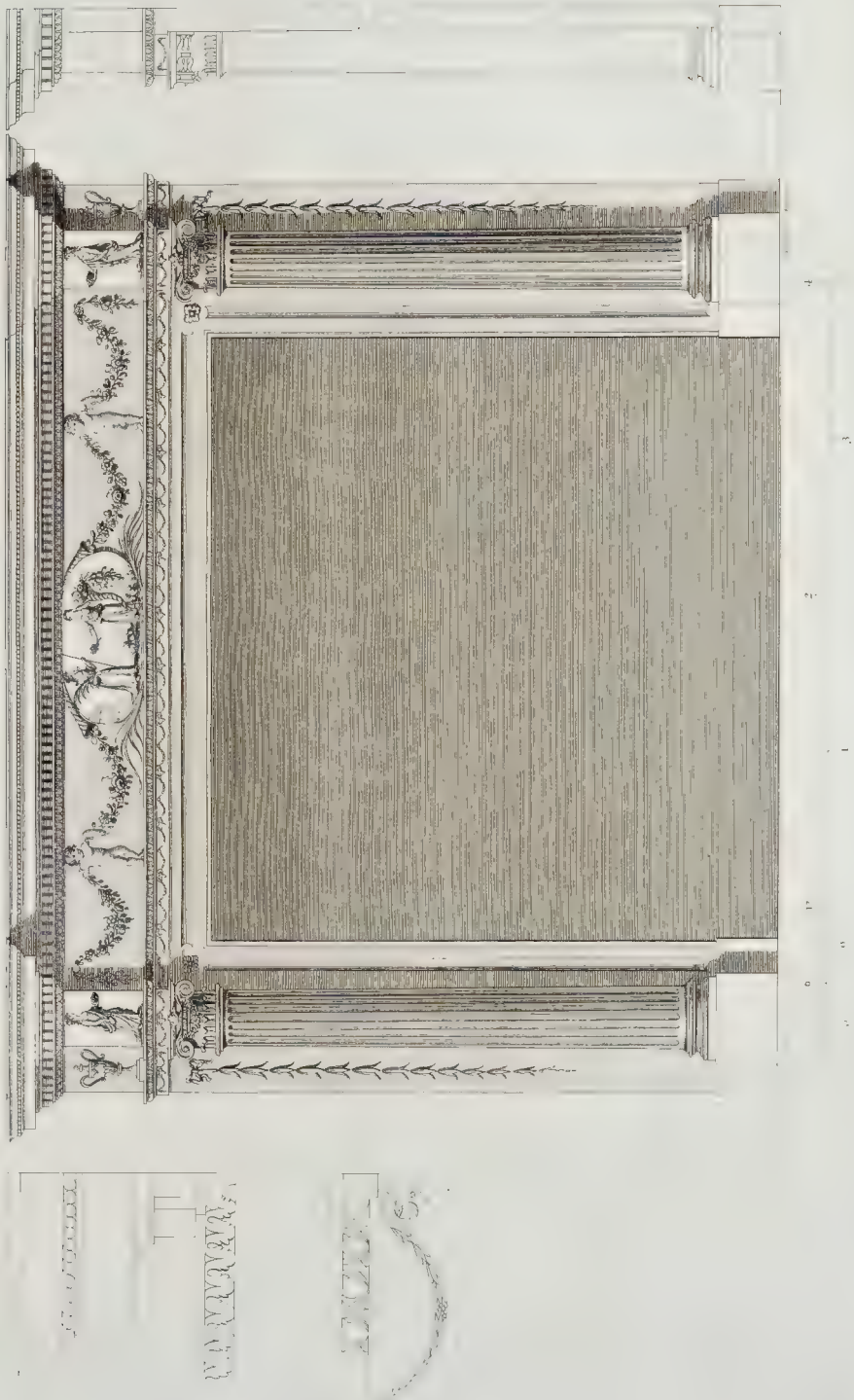
Pl. XXII.



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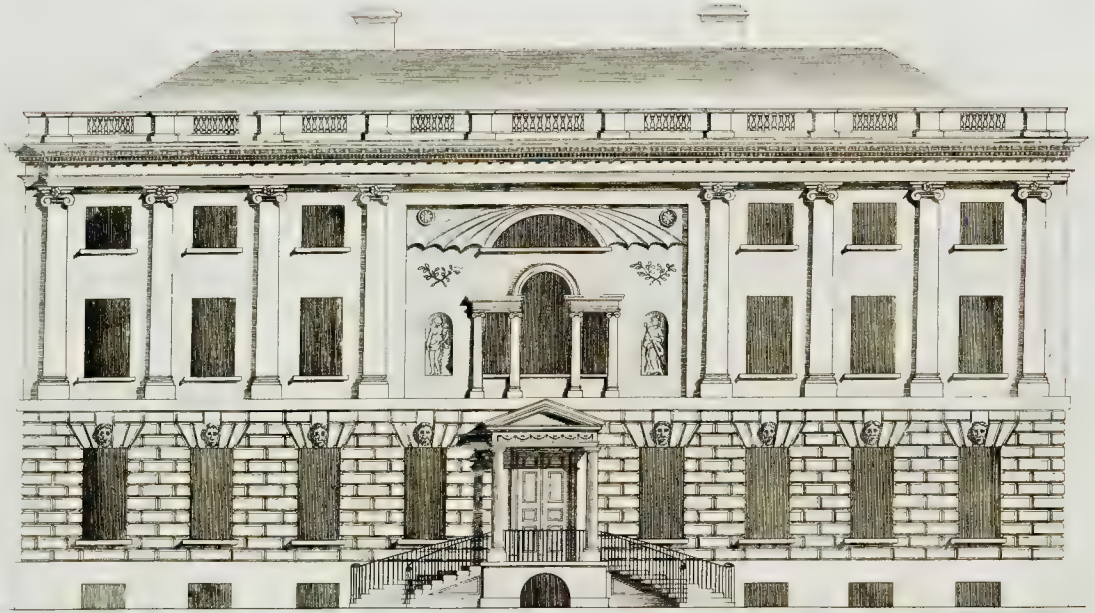

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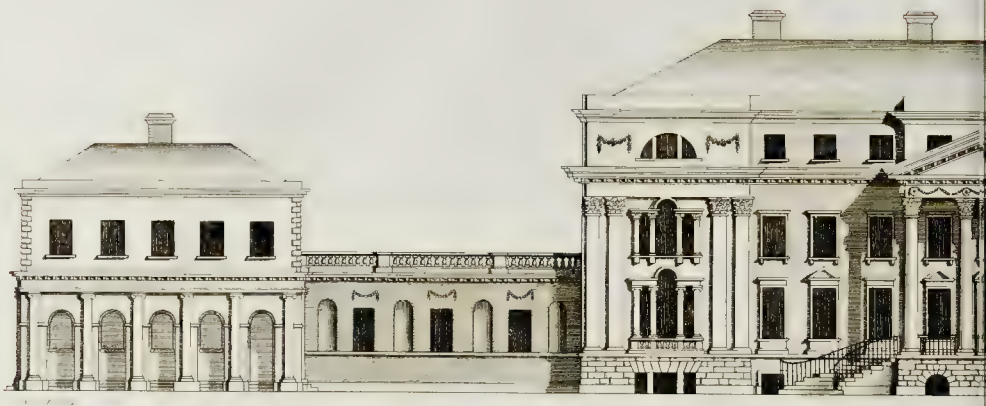

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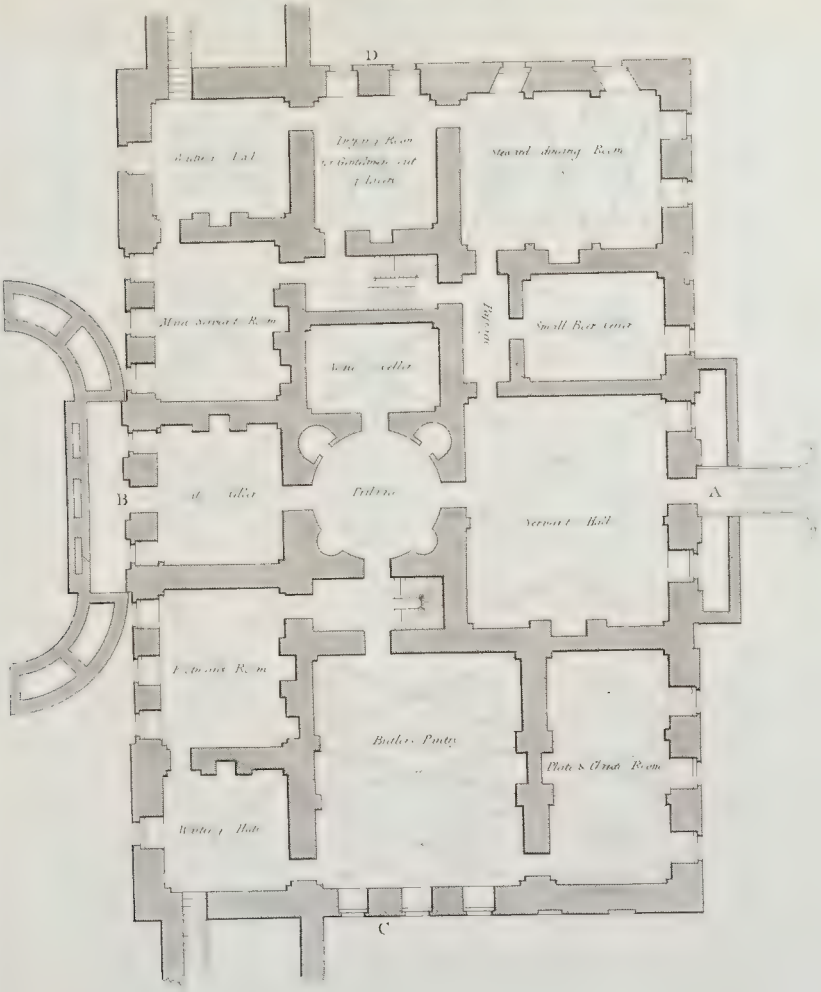
Pl. XXIV.

The Burdene Stone 9 feet
The Paisaged Stone 10 feet
The [illegible] of Stairs 10 feet
The Attick Stone 9 feet
The First Stone Tavallions 11 feet
The [illegible] of Stairs [illegible] 11 feet

J. & J. Taylor N.° 6 Holborn.

Section through print A to B on plan



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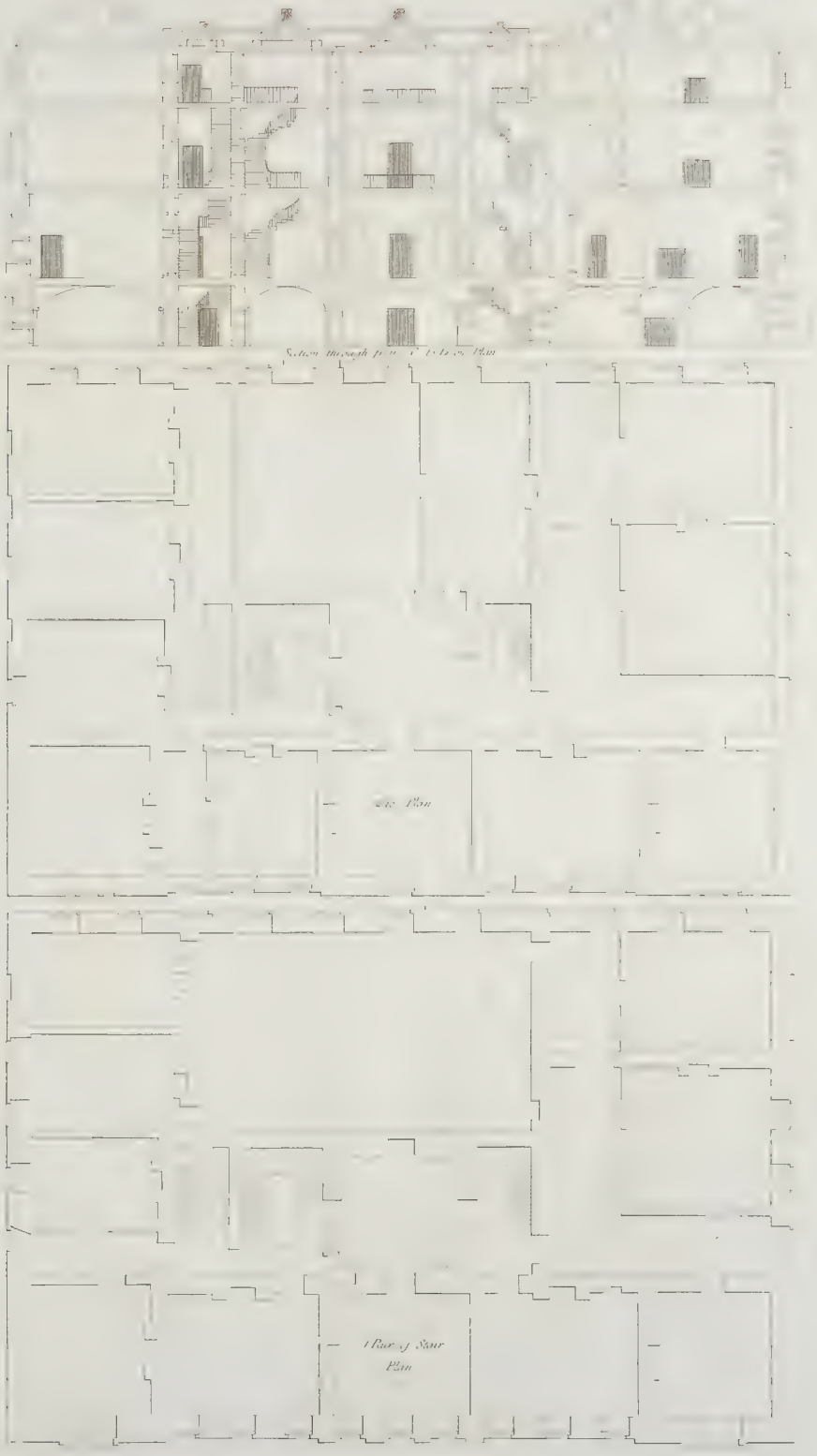

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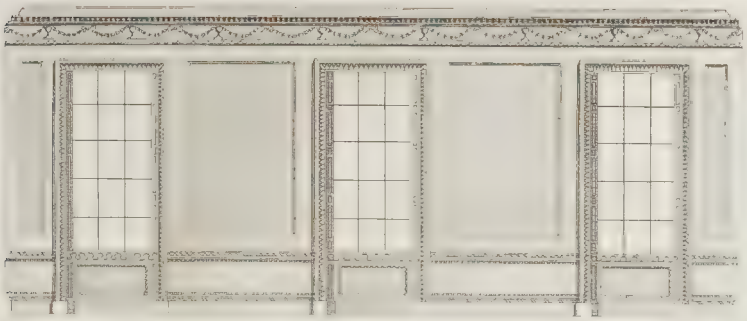

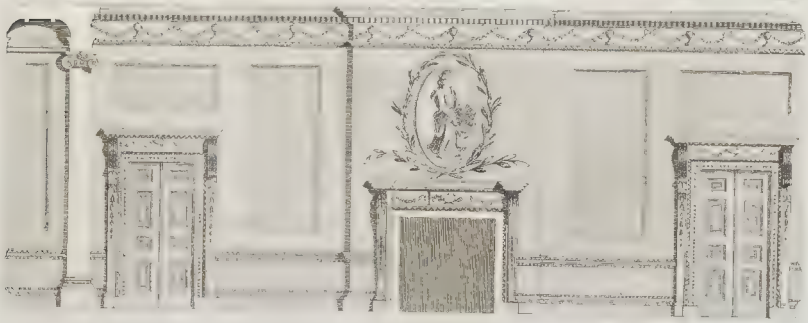

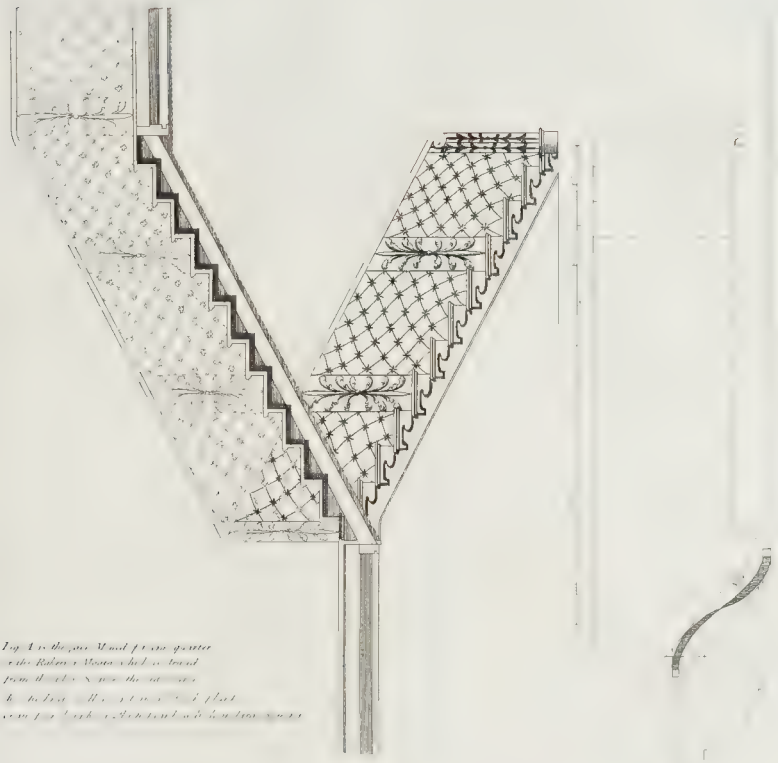

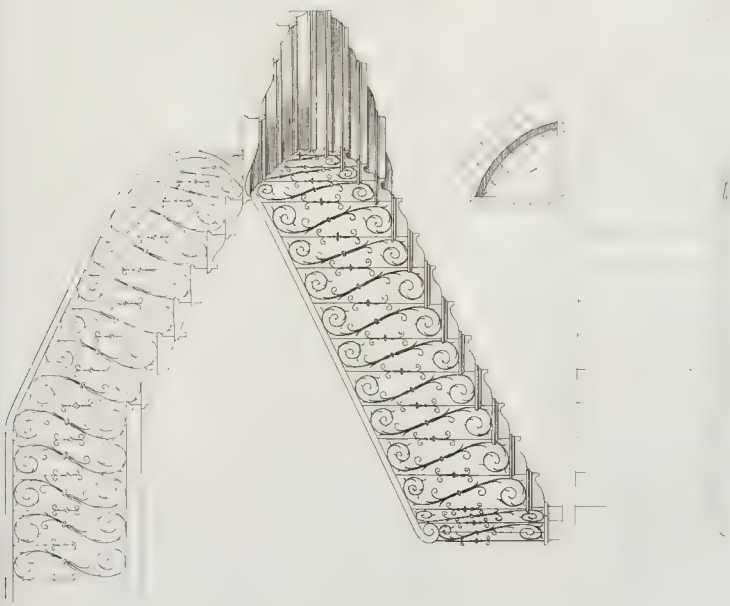

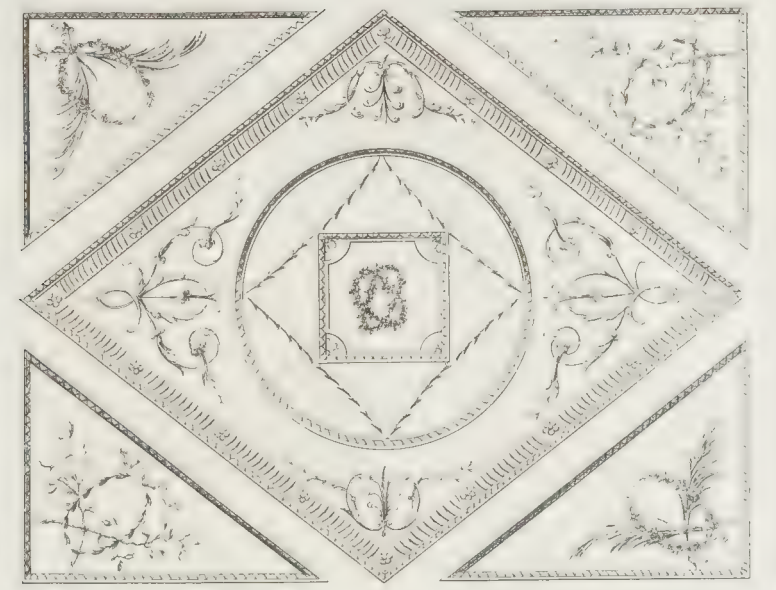

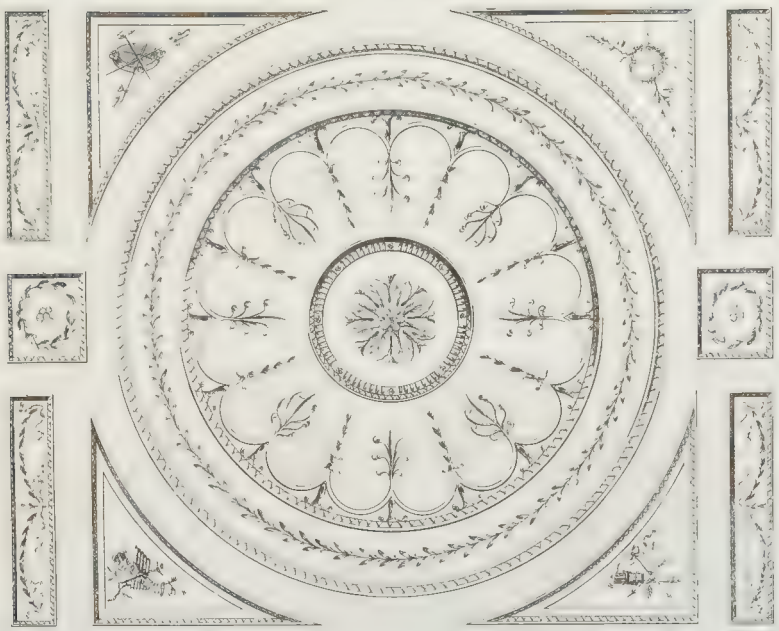

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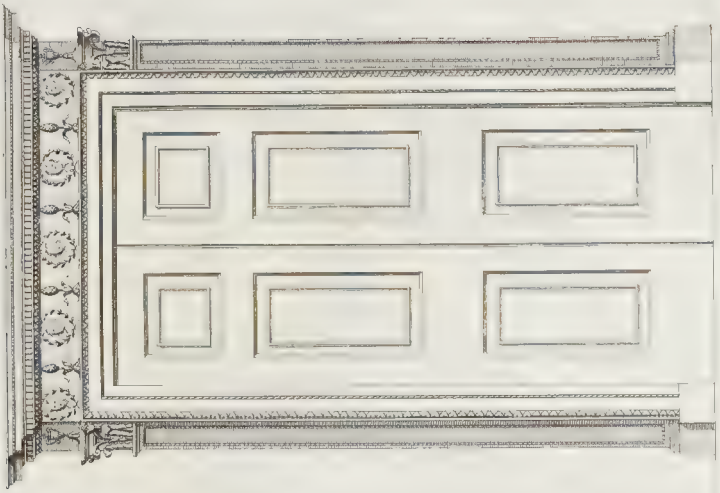

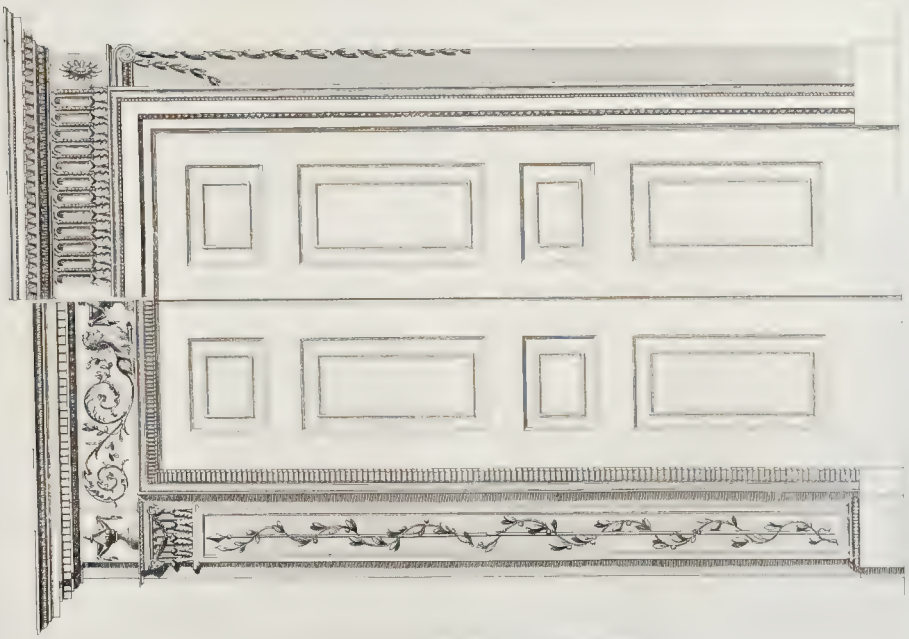

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Fig F

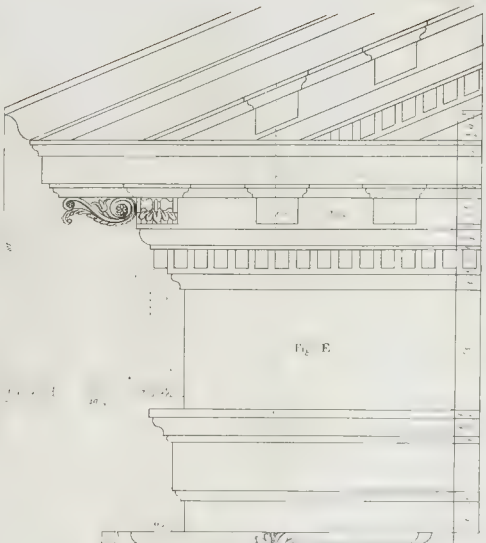


Fig E

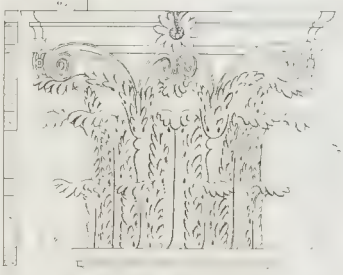


Fig D

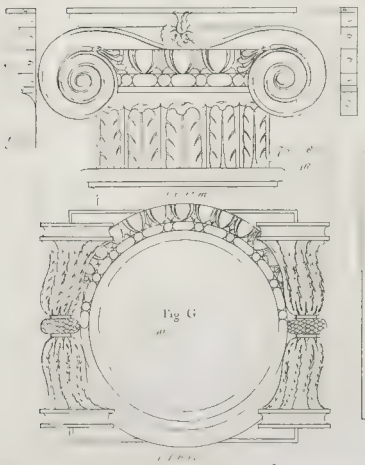


Fig G

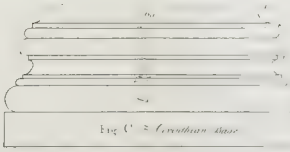


Fig C = *Corinthian base*

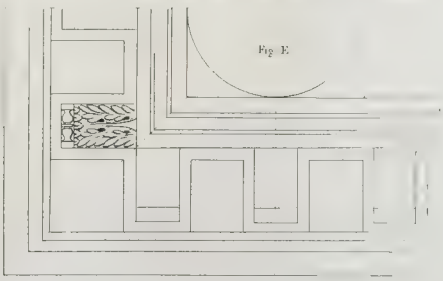
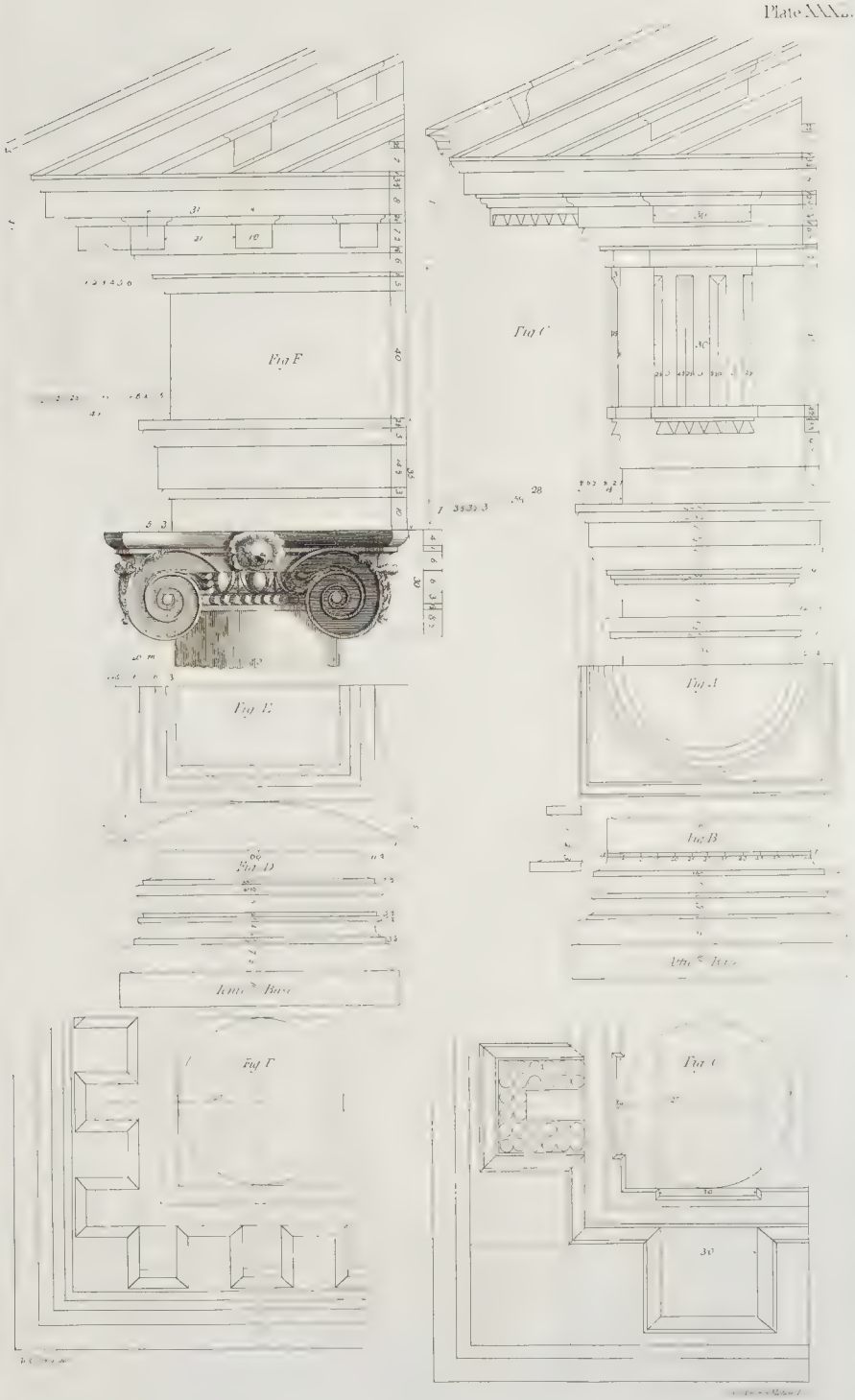


Fig E

Plate XXXI.



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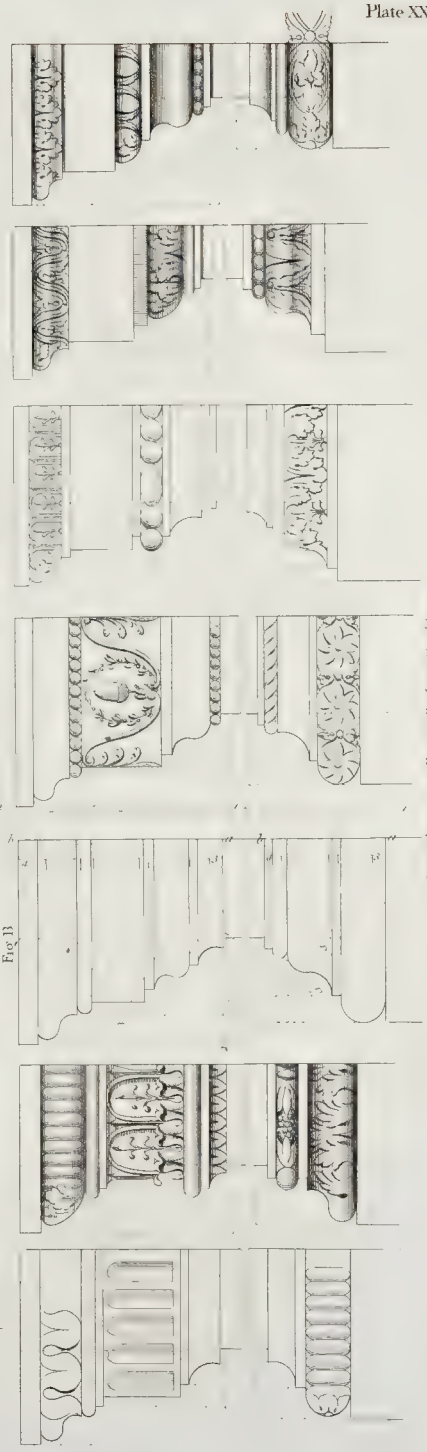
Four designs for Impost mouldings

Fig A

Fig B

Seven designs for Base & Surbase Mouldings



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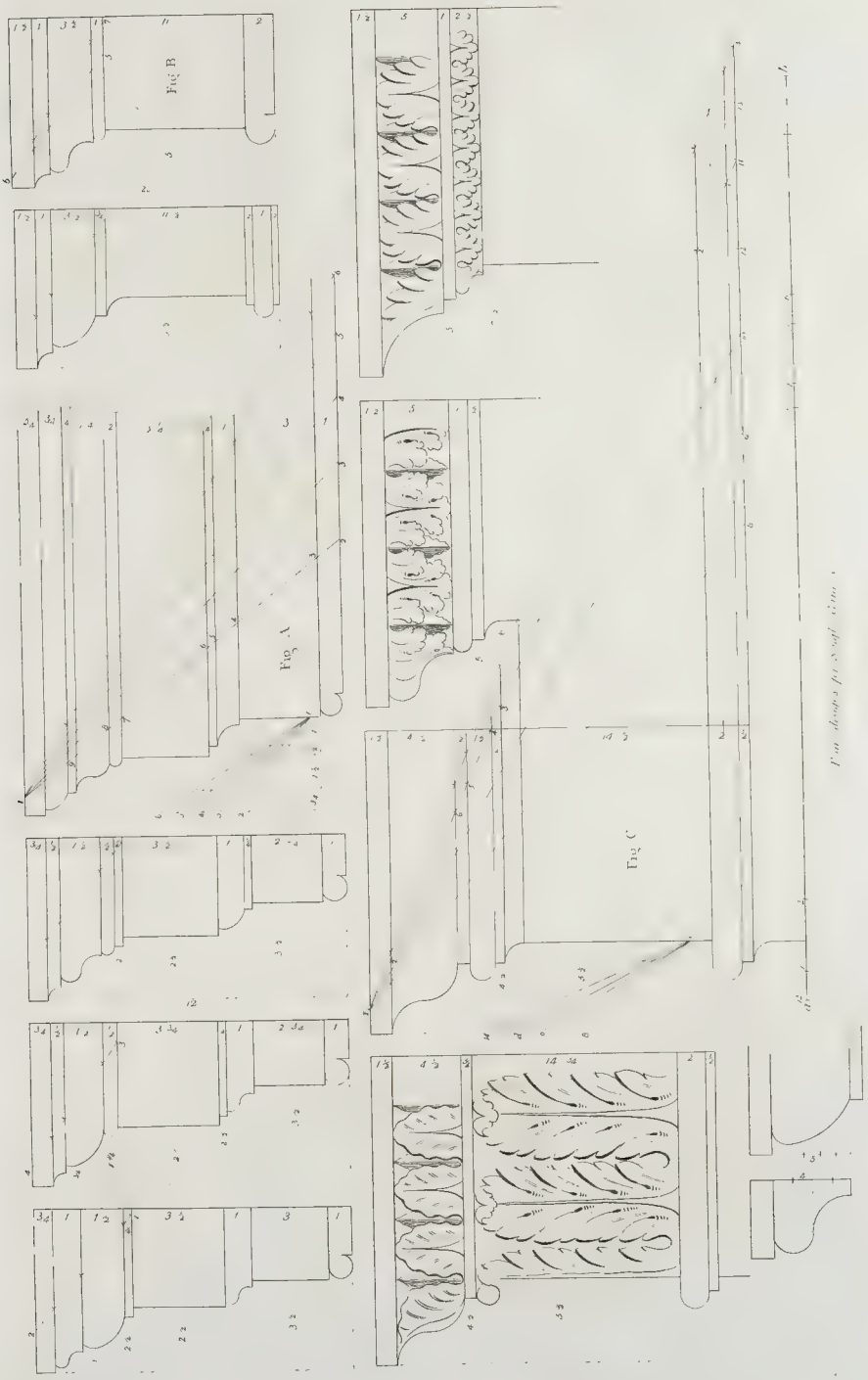
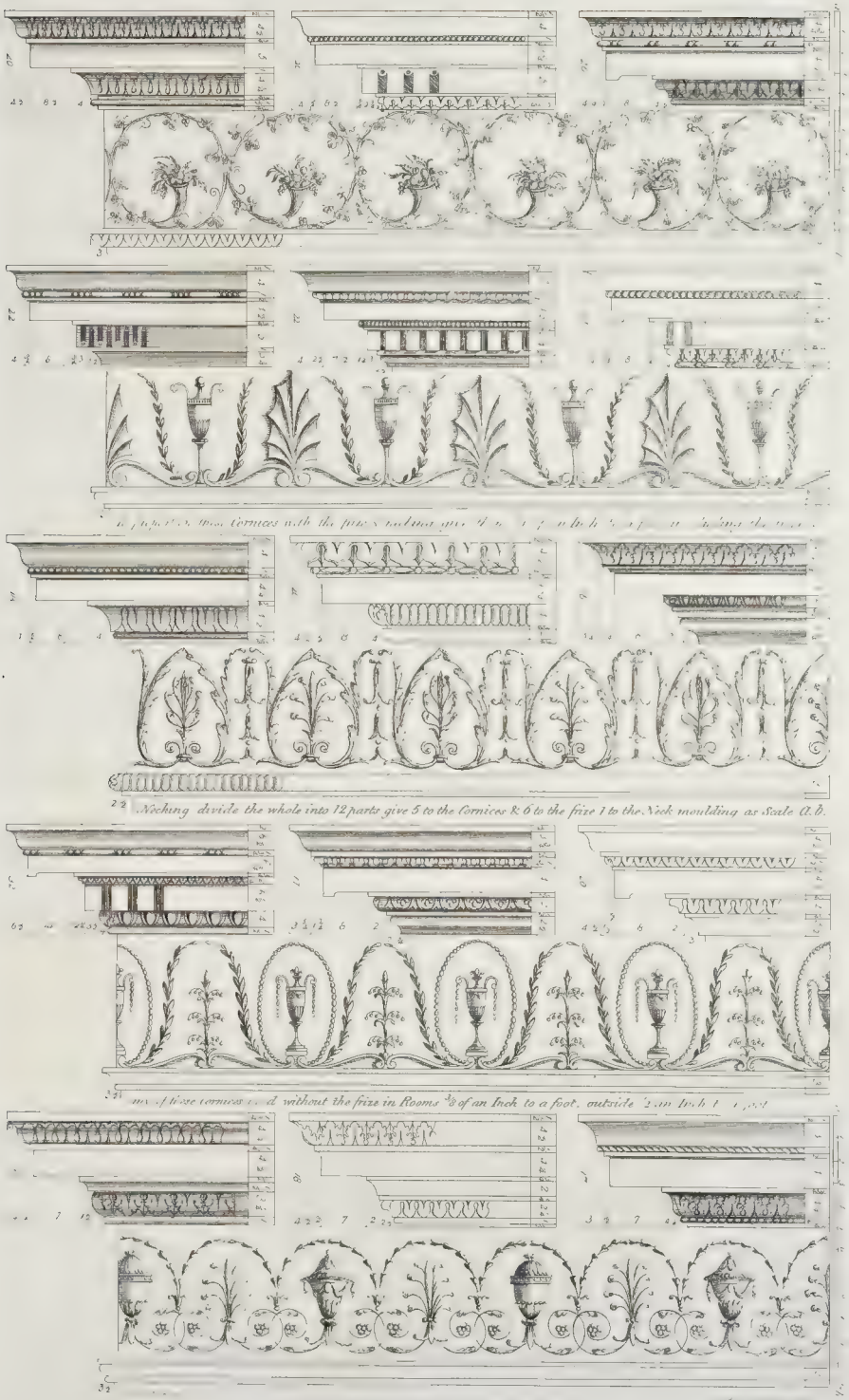


Published as the Act directs Jan.



[illegible] these Cornices with the frize [illegible]

Necking divide the whole into 12 parts give 5 to the Cornices & 6 to the frize 1 to the Neck moulding as Scale A.b.

[illegible] of those Cornices [illegible] without the frize in Rooms 3/8 of an Inch to a foot, outside 1/2 an Inch [illegible]

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PLATE 38

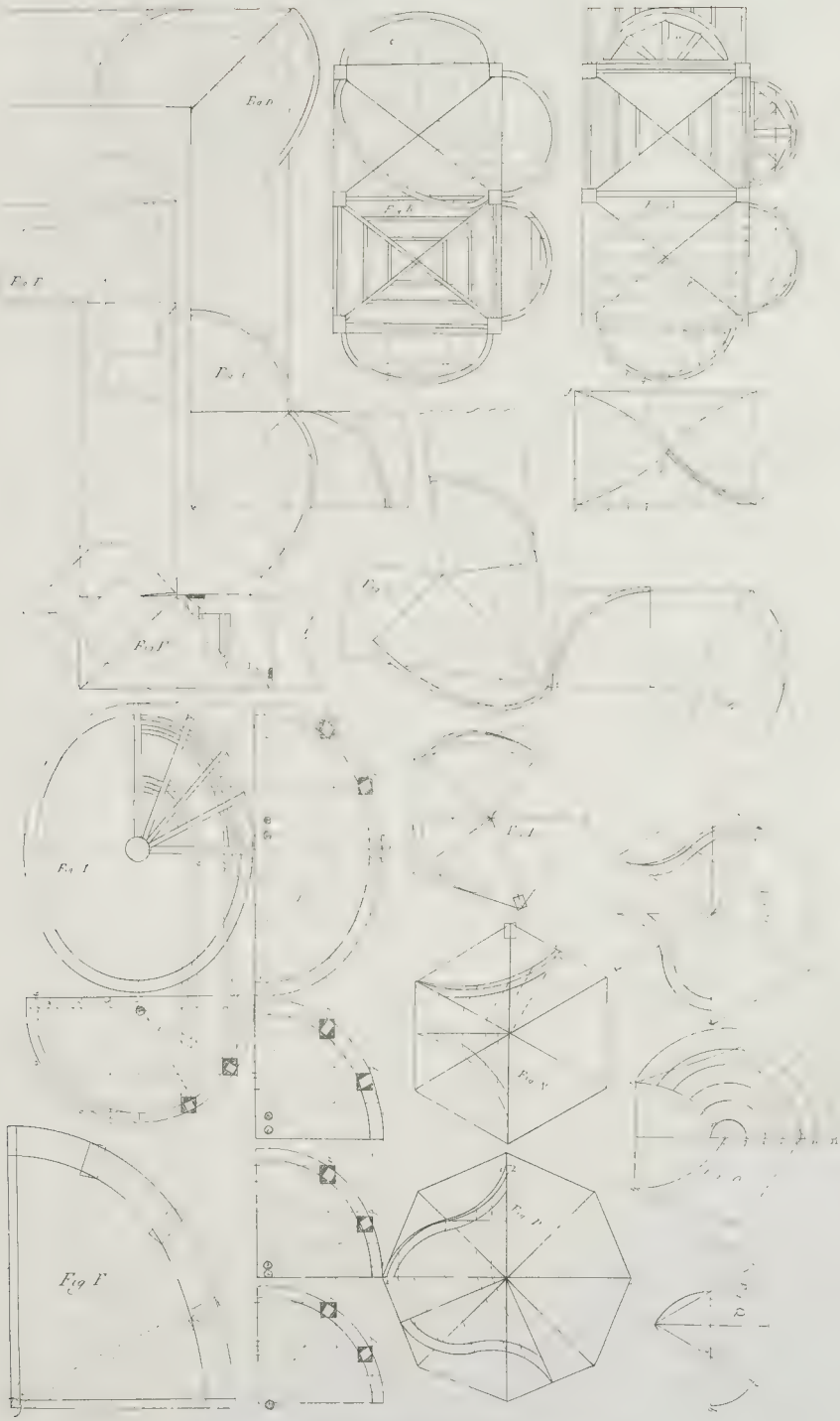

PLATE 39

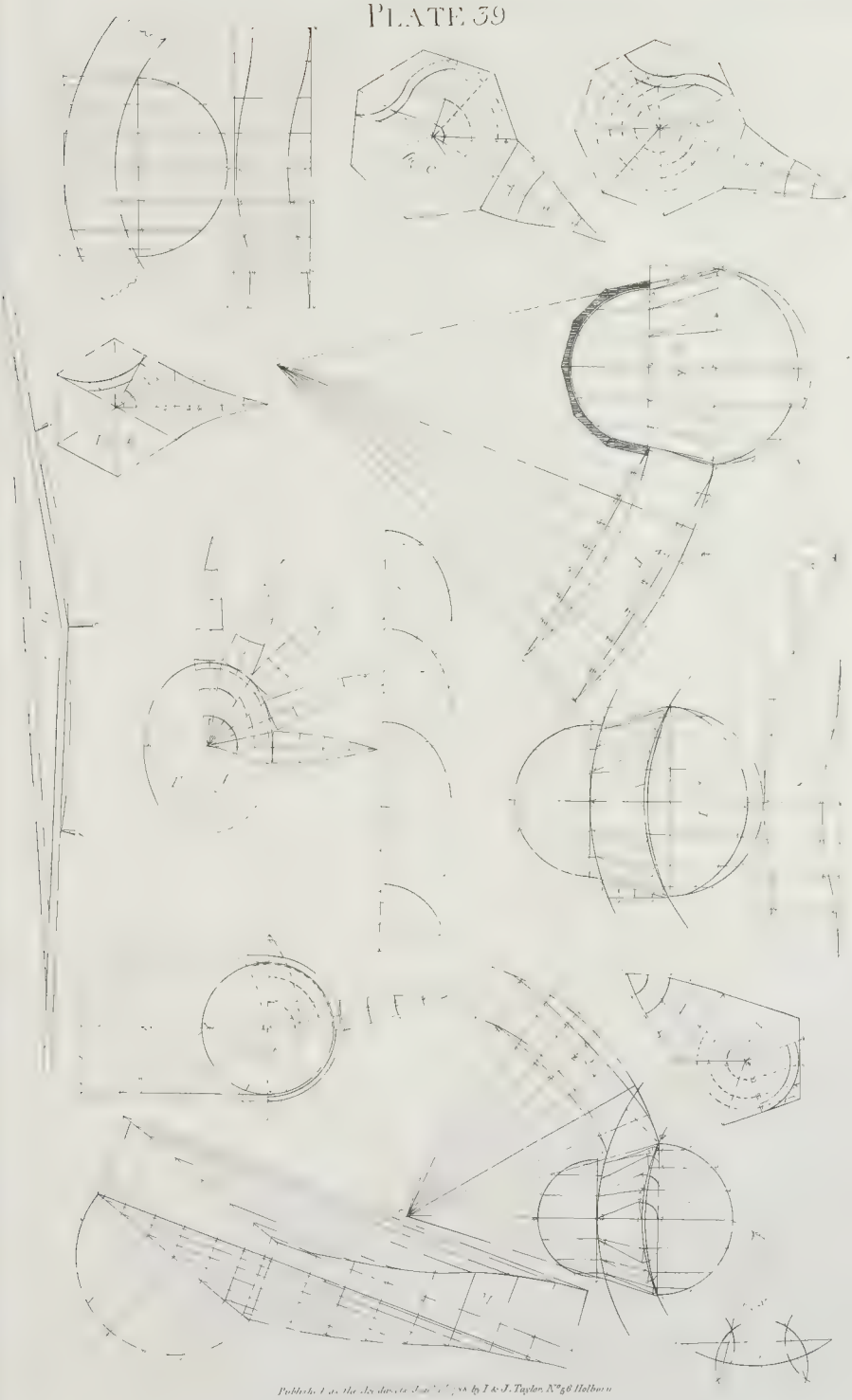

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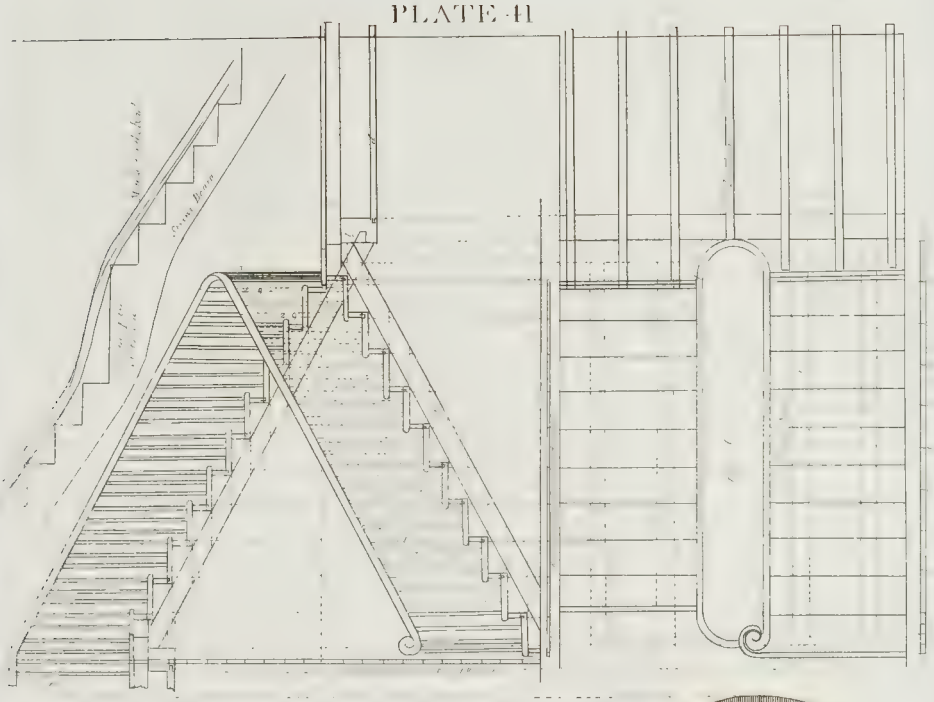
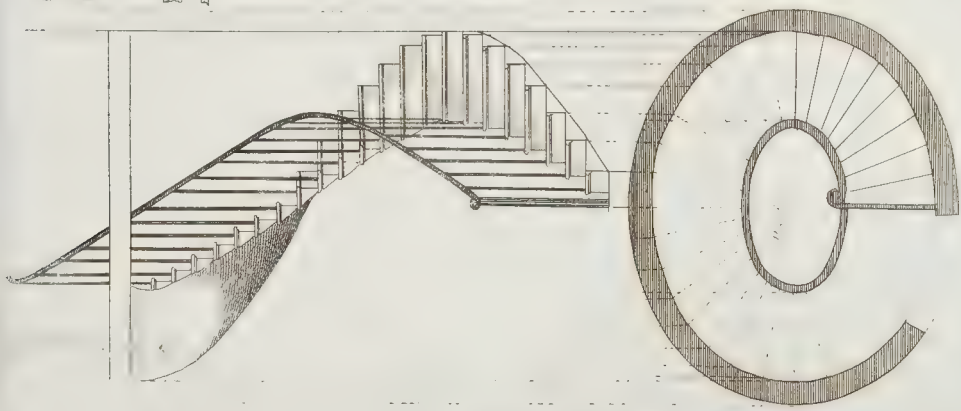
PLATE 41





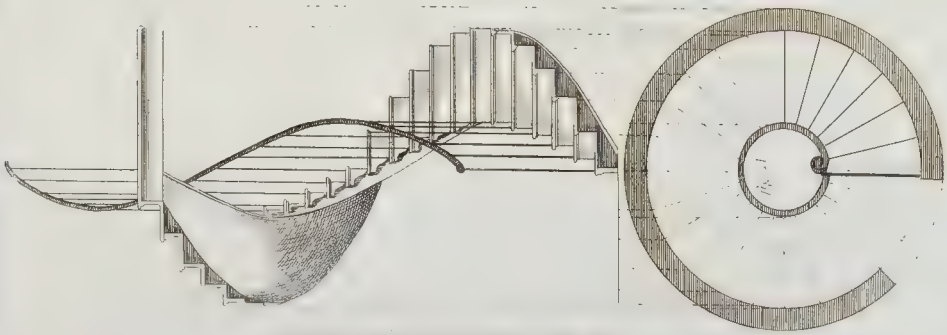
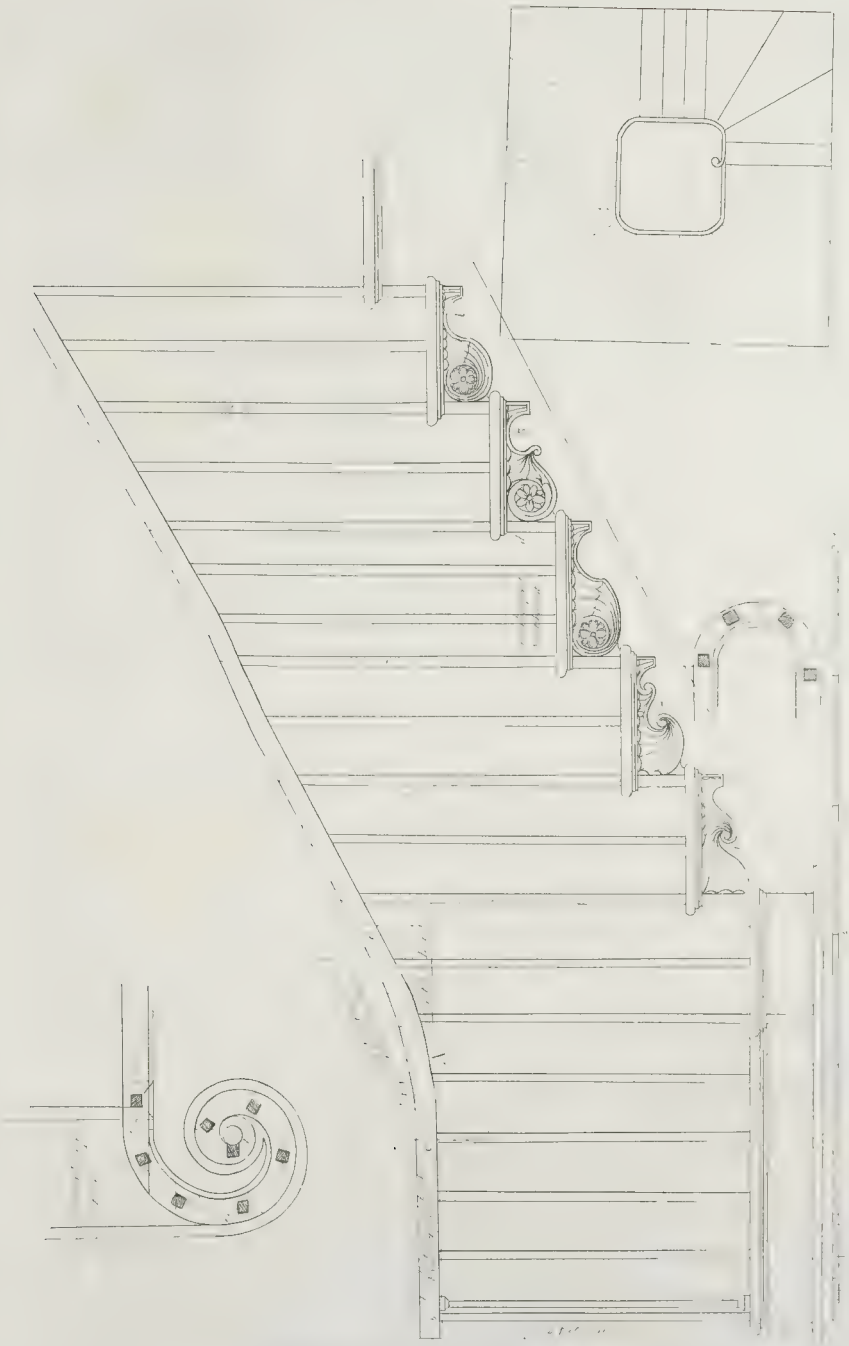


PLATE 12



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